VOL. I. ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY, 1893. NO. 1.

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

On the Missionary Department, But Which, Like Several Other Departmental Reports, Failed to be Disposed of, Owing to the Unnatural and Useless Excitement That Prevailed During the Closing Days of the General Conference Session.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 15, 1892.

To the twentieth General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Greeting:—Reverend Fathers and Brethren:—Your committee appointed to inquire into and report on "The Home and Foreign Missionary Society," of which Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., is secretary and treasurer, with headquarters in Room 61, Bible House, New York city, has performed that labor; and after a most searching investigation, and painstaking inquiry into all the details of its management beg leave to report.

We examined and verified the authenticity and accuracy of the several annual reports of the "Missionary Board" for the Quadrennium ending May 1st inst. The Missionary Board as then constituted, consisted of the following named brethren whose integrity and valuable services to the church, gives to their official utterances peculiar and convincing weight, viz: Rt. Rev. B. T. Tanner, D. D., president; Revs. A. A. Williams, A. Hubbard, R. Knight, Richard Graham, Geo. D. Jimmerson, J. W. Hankin, Jno. M. Henderson, Jas. H. Bell, and W. R. Beamer, W. B. Derrick, secretary. Having been brought into constant and immediate contact with every phase of the execution of the work in the department of missions, in the canvass and direction thereof, and being in a position to note the success or failure of every movement, plan and effort. We quote with pleasure the following lines from their last report under date of May 4th inst., towit:

"Whereas, the Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., has submitted to us his quadrennial report, together with the books, files, documents, vouchers, etc., connected with his administration of the office of secretary of the Missionary Department, to be examined by us, and whereas, after a careful examination we do not find to the contrary; therefore, be it

Resolved 1st, That we announce with pleasure that we find his accounts full, detailed and correct; that his method and manner of preserving and recording the transactions of his office are fully up to the requirements obtaining in the business world.

Resolved 2nd, That we compliment and congratulate him upon the large measure of success that has attended his administration of the office in the raising and disbursement of $8,498.90 in foreign mission fields, a sum which far exceeds previous quadrennial efforts.

Resolved 3rd, That we have long since become convinced with the exact, business-like and tireless man of God, Rt. Rev. B. T. Tanner, as our president, and the indefatigable and dauntless, Dr. Wm. H. Derrick as our executive officer, we, as a Board, could best serve the interests of our great church by giving to them our heartiest co-operation, entrusting to their wisdom and prudence the full task of execution. The discouragements which marked the advent of Dr. Derrick as our secretary of missions would either have embittered or broken down an ordinary man, but they served only to arouse in him the slumbering powers of his giant heart, and filled him with an invincible determination to succeed.

The mists have rolled away, and the work and mission of our department unfolds a future, filled with bright promise and magnificent achievements.

Resolved, 4th, That words can but poorly express our high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the president, Rt. Rev. B. T. Tanner, D. D., who has presided over our deliberations with manly dignity and Christian courtesy, that he has constantly surveyed and watched with vigilance and zealous care our missionary field and its interests, that he has several times visited our West Indian mission work and very greatly strengthened the borders of our beloved Zion therein, vigorously pressing the work, opening new stations, and creating new possibilities of large results in the near future.

Resolved, 5th. That we congratulate the president, Bishop Tanner, and the secretary, Dr. Derrick, upon the historic fact that it was during their administration of the Department of Missions that the Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL.D., one of the bishops of the A. M. E. church visited Africa and gave to our mission work there organic form. That owing to the holy ardor of Bishop H. M. Turner the work in Africa has become practicable, and reflects over the sea from Africa's sunny fountains and golden strand, the banner of African Methodism floats over a band of heroic missionary and native workers and two new stars have been added to the galaxy of annual conferences.

We beg to say that to all these deliverances we most heartily subscribe, since a careful review of the work done by the executive and ministerial agents of this department warrant the highest encomium. We have also personally and particularly examined the original referred to by the board on the above excerpts and find them to be as therein represented, orderly, accurate, perfectly trustworthy and properly vouched and attested, and we do not hesitate to say to the church that it is our firm belief and conviction that every dollar contributed to this department has been legitimately expended and honestly accounted for.

You will permit us to remind you that of all departmental work in the church, that of missions, home and foreign, must ever hold the foremost place in our legislation for support and relief, since it is to what is now "the mission," we constantly look to find the circuit and stations of the next decade. And just in proportion as they are fostered and given necessary aid in the incipent stage, will their growth be both rapid and permanent, and the work of church extension move on apace.

We do not hesitate to say that our hope of increasing the membership of our connection to the one million mark so earnestly wished for, lies, not through accessions to the city churches, as some (we think vainly) hope, but in the cultivation of the mission fields, home and foreign. For there the harvest is ripest and most plenteous and ecclesiastical rivalry least intense. It is to be regretted that at no time has any of our missionary secretaries succeeded in arousing the church sufficiently to reach the $90,000 mark, which we think is the lowest possible sum with which to carry on successfully and aggressively the work of the A. M. E. Church in foreign fields each fiscal year.

While Africa and the West Indies ever be to us of commanding importance cannot afford to overlook the steady current of immigration which has set in from certain Southern States towards the new states and territories of the great West, by which tens of thousands of the people of our race, in changing homes, will find themselves inconvenienced as to former church privileges. Evidently more money will be required to be expended in the West and Northwest, if we intend to keep abreast of other denominations in providing for the spiritual wants of the people, or even holding our own.

Reports from our Missionaries in the Indian Territory, in which there is a large percentage of colored persons (or Afro-Americans,) together with the reports from the newly acquired territory of Oklahoma indicate that the efforts of the Missionary department of our church must henceforth be directed thither with increasing force and vigilance.

And, finally, we beg to assure the General Conference, and through you the African Methodist Episcopal church, that unless we are wholly at fault in our conception of the favorable and inviting environments of this department, the ever widening field of endeavor, the spirit of evangelization, which is coming to possess both our ministy and laity, and the more general distribution of missionary intelligence in our congregations, these all presage, unparalelled achievements and successes during the next quadrennium.

We confidently look to and trust in the God of battles, by whose grace we shall do valiantly and assist in winning the world for Christ.

Fraternally yours, Dear Fathers and Brethren, W. H. H. BUTTLER, Chairman.

In behalf of the committee on missions.

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Our Missionary Cause.

BY REV. JOHN C. BROCK.

The best evidence of the growth and perpetuity of a denomination is attested by the attention given to its missionary interests. The divine command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel" is the keynote of all missionary efforts.

We believe that the division of the Christian world into the many denominational factions is one of God's methods to reach the greater number of the human family. Each denomination may have its specific dogma, but the grand central idea, where all meet on common ground, is that "faith in Christ and obedience to his divine will is necessary to the world's redemption." Many denominations are the children of necessity. The formation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was the result of a combination of circumstances that led directly to its organization. A special church with a special work to perform. In this country its mission was and is to teach the sublime truth that out of "one blood God hath made all the nations of the earth." Our church has been a direct blessing to the colored people of this country. It lays a foundation of broad and true manhood, upon which our children can build and attain true, heaven-approved manhood. But we cannot rest satisfied with results already secured. The hundreds of thousands that now compose our membership is only the nucleus around which millions as yet unborn to spiritual life must gather. Our great missionary bishop, H. M. Turner, tells us of the possibilities now open before us in the West Indies and on the continent of Africa. The cry is "come over and help us." Many stand ready, waiting to go, but the missionary department has not the necessary means to operate successfully. Now, what is the stern necessity? The whole church must be aroused and enthused in the subject of missionary effort. The church needs general instruction and information, and through the medium of "THE VOICE OF MISSIONS," we hope to impart this knowledge. A grand opportunity presents itself to us. Shall we let it slip through our fingers? God forbid! Twenty-five cents per member is according to our latest statistics one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Shall we not try and do this? Let us try brethren, and if we do, the banner of African Methodism, with the motto, "God, our Father; Man, our Brother, and Christ, our Redeemer," emblazoned in letters of living light, shall ever wave from continent to continent, and our church shall be one of the important factors in conquering the world for Christ.

Woman's Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South.

Four missionary teachers of ability and experience are needed for Brazil—two to go at an early date to fill vacancies, and two to go in July.

This call is made by advice of Bishop Wilson, who is in charge of that field. He has recently visited the missions in Brazil, and says the work there requires these women.

Among the teachers in our home colleges and schools surely four tried, consecrated women will readily respond to this call. MRS. D. H. MCGAVOCK,

Cor. Sec. Woman's Board of Missions, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1892.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

A missionary sermon being preached on one occasion, was concluded in the following manner:

Preacher—"This gospel must fly and continue to fly till it shall reach the remotest bounds of the earth."

A sister in the amen corner—"Yes, Lord, let it fly, fly, gospel, fly."

Preacher—"Yes, my sister, but it takes money to make it fly."

Sister—"Well, let it walk, then. Walk, gospel, walk."

Preacher—"And even walking will cost something, my sister."

Sister—"Oh, well, let it crawl, then. Crawl on, gospel, crawl on; Lord help you to crawl."

OFFICE OF THE HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Room 61, Bible House, New York City, November 16th, 1892.

Pursuant to a call of the President, Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. L. L. D., the General Missionary Board of the A. M. E. church met in the office of the Secretary of Missions, Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., at 11 o'clock a. m. on the above date, and was called to order by the president, Bishop H. McNeil Turner, D. D. L. L. D., who conducted the devotional exercises and offered prayer for the blessings of God upon the cause of Christian missions—missionaries—and a fuller consecration of ministry and laity to the work of evangelization.

Secretary Derrick welcomed the president and members of the Mission Board in an appropriate speech.

A majority of the board being present in person, or by proxy, on motion of Rev. E. H. Bolden, of the Virginia Conference, Second Episcopal district, Rev. W. H. H. Butler, D. D., was elected secretary of the meeting.

After a verbal statement by the presiding Bishop as to the condition, promise, and immediate and pressing wants of the mission fields of the church, as ascertained by him by visitation, observation and letters, the secretary, Rev. Dr. Derrick, submitted an itemized report, covering the work done in his department since the close of the last quadriennium, May 1st, 1892, which was immediately referred to an auditing committee for verification, and recess taken until 2:30 p. m.

Upon resumption of the session at 2:30 p. m., the auditing committee having completed its labors, reported through its chairman as follows, viz:

To the President and Missionary Board of the A. M. E. Church:

We have examined the ledger, cash and day books, vouchers and receipts; covering the period elapsed since the close of the last quadriennium May 1st, 1892, as made by the secretary and treasurer, Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., and have this to report:

We have carefully performed this duty, and it gives us pleasure to state that we have found that his books are kept in a neat, business-like manner; every item, both of receipts and expenditures, accurately written in ledger and day-book, with vouchers or receipts attached. We congratulate the connection for the election of a brother of such ability and fitness for the discharge of the duties of this office and commend Secretary and Treasurer Derrick to the church for his efficient services in accuracy of acknowledgement of and accounting for all funds entrusted to him.

Receipts since May 1st, 1892, coming into his hands or reported to him officially by written acknowledgements, showing the secretary to have paid out eighty dollars and ninety-three cents ($80.93) in excess of money received—in which sum the department is therefore indebted to him.

Fraternally yours, &c.,

E. H. BOLDEN,

Chairman of Auditing Committee.

On motion of Rev. W. H. Brown, the report was received and adopted.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Connection, covering the work and necessities in the foreign and home mission fields, and to report at the next session at 9 a. m. to-morrow, (17th inst.)

Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, superintendent of the mission work in Santo Domingo City—Republic of San Domingo, W. I., made a report of the spiritual and temporal condition and prospect of our church in that field.

In the main the report was cheering. Litigation to secure and retain our property thus leaves the department indebted to Rev. H. C. C. Astwood in the sum of —— dollars. But the title is now unquestionably secured to the Connection.

Rev. J. A. M. Johns, of the St. Thomas, W. I., mission work, came before the board with an exhaustive report which was ordered filed with the department as useful information to direct future efforts in that field.

On motion, the missionary board recognizing the necessity of some direct and adequate medium of reaching the Connection with all the facts, statistics and missionary information and appeals, and that the "Recorder" columns are already over-crowded, therefore the president and secretary and treasurer of the said board of missions were instructed and authorized to negotiate for and publish or cause to be published a missionary journal at Atlanta, Ga., of such size and frequency of issue as shall enable the missionary department to place its claims properly before the church and world.

The board requests and advises that boxes be placed conveniently in all our churches, for weekly contributions to the cause of Missions, to be labelled "The Self-denial Mission Fund," and that the receipts from such contributions be reported to the Secretary of Missions monthly.

The President, Bishop Turner, made a particular statement of the African work and its needs, especially the just claims of Rev. S. I. Campbell, of the Liberia Conference, including the interest of the A. M. E. Church, and reported coffee farms, etc., which was disposed of after careful consideration.

The Board further ordered that the chief or manager of the coffee farm be paid ten ($10.00) dollars per month; other employees to be paid only out of proceeds of the coffee farm.

Adjourned.

Benediction by Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D.

Attest, H. M. Turner, President,
W. H. H. Butler, Secretary.

Thursday, Nov. 18, 10 o'clock a. m.

The Missionary Board resumed its session with President Right Rev. H. M. Turner in the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. B. Stansbury, D. D., and prayer by Rev. W. H. Brown.

Minutes of former session were read and approved.

Rev. C. H. Williams of Santo Domingo, W. I., made a supplementary report to that made by Supt. Rev. H. C. C. Astwood. And on motion the president requested the presiding bishop to make special investigation of the claims and necessities of that field and report to and advise the secretary.

The board decided that in view of assistance already given to the mission at Port Au Prince, Republic of Hayti, W. I., that the mission be henceforth classed as a station in the Twelfth Episcopal District, providing that the presiding bishop shall first satisfy himself and the secretary of missions that such action is advisable.

In regard to the recovery of our property belonging to the mission at St. Thomas, Danish, W. I., lost by sale for mortgage debt, the board ordered the secretary of missions, by and with the advice and consent of the presiding bishop, to use his discretion as to the propriety and advisability of instituting legal proceedings for its recovery, having due regard for any advantage accruing to us (the A. M. E. church) by such action.

The board futher declared that the progress of African Methodism in the West India Islands is now so far advanced as to require and warrant the appointment and supervision of the presiding elder's office, and the presiding bishop is hereby requested to appoint one or more at his descretion.

The board advised and requested the secretary of missions, Rev. Dr. Derrick, to travel throughout the connection, visit the annual conferences and present the urgant claims of our missionary department.

The Board ordered the Secretary to pay Rev. H. C. C. Astwood the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) on account of his claim for advances made by him on our Santo Domingo City mission property.

In view of certain reports heretofore circulated detrimental to the character and usefulness of Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, as Supt. of our mission work, the Board being fully advised thereof, and that a thorough investigation be made by the Bishop during his visit to said country.

The "Appeal" to the Bishops, preachers, laity and friends of the A. M. E. church for a missionary collection for foreign fields was read and adopted and ordered printed and sent throughout the connection—also to be sent to the Christian Recorder, as standing matter until Easter Sunday.

The Board decided that fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) is the least possible sum with which this department can be successfully managed during this fiscal year, and call upon the church on behalf of our missionaries not to fall under that amount.

The secretary of this meeting submitted the letter which he was ordered to prepare to be sent to Rev. J. R. Frederick, Africa, which was read to the Board, adopted, ordered to be typewritten and forwarded, properly attested by the president and secretary.

The presiding Bishop appointed the following as an Executive Board, viz:

Rev. E. H. Bolden.
Rev. W. H. H. Butler, D. D.
Rev. J. B. Stansbury, D. D.
Rev. W. H. Brown.
Rev. I. Derricks.

Dr. W. B. Derrick offered the following resolutions: Whereas, we have listened with delight, likewise with great profit to the very able and encouraging address delivered by the Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. L. L. D., the pioneer bishop in foreign lands, as well as the worthy president of the Department of Missions, and whereas, in said address has given floods of light, thereby opening new and effectual doors, in and through which, as a church, we may enter more successfully upon the work which African Methodism is commissioned to perform beyond the seas, and whereas the many wise, practicable and feasible plans suggested by him is a striking evidence of the fact that he has entered mind, heart and soul into the great work which the church has committed to him. Therefore,

Resolved, That Bishop H. M. Turner is rightly entitled the Pioneer Bishop in our church and has our grateful thanks for the masterly and instructive address delivered before this board, in which he has demonstrated his full consecration to the holy cause of missions and extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom throughout the Continent of Africa and the Islands of the sea.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the plans submitted by him, and pledge ourselves to use all our influence, to call upon the bishops, ministers, churches and Sunday schools to assist in the consummation of his plans.

Resolved, That the church should make the next Easter-day collection the largest in its history, both in spiritual and financial results, as demands on this department constantly increase.

The resolutions above were unanimously adopted.

The board adopted the following resolution of thanks, by Rev. W. H. Brown, D. D:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this board are due and they are hereby tendered the secretary of missions, Rev. W. B. Derdck, D. D., for the courtesies, consideration and attention he has given to our entertainment during this season. (Minutes read and adopted.)

No further business being presented for action of the Missionary Board, on motion, the board stood adjourned subject to the call of the president.

Singing, "Together Let us Sweetly Live, Together let us Die, &c." Benediction by Bishop H. M. Turner. This 18th day of November, 1892.

W. H. H. BUTLER, Secretary.

Missionary Appeal.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 17, 1892.

To the Bishops, Elders, Deacons, Preachers, Officers and Members of the A. M. E. Church and Officers and Members of the Sunday Schools—GREETING:

We, the members of the Missionary Board, seeing the necessity of great effort in behalf of this department of the church, appeal to you to make next Easter Day the day of a great missionary offering.

The general conference has manned the board with efficient officers, who are filled with zeal and enthusiasm that will, if they are supported, succeed beyond any question. The placing of the Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL.D., over this department as its president was a wise and judicious act, for there is none better fitted for the work. His ability as an organizer, his love of race and zeal for the redemption of Africa, make him peculiarly fitted for president of this department. The signs of which are being manifested in all the work visited by him, as withsmagic touch the work in Africa has sprung into gigantic proportions, and four years hence will find this field ripe for the harvest, and in many respects self-supporting, if financial aid is forthcoming. The Bishop has fully consecrated himself to this field of labor.

The election of Dr. W. B. Derrick as Missionary Secretary was an approval of his three years' official career—and also an emphatic endorsement of his ability to fill this important station in the great A. M. E. church. Dr. William B. Derrick has given dignity and character to this department that places it by the side of other great churches who have their departments in the City of New York. His business management of affairs commends itself to the entire church. We appeal to you to put forth all the powers in the church to raise at least $15,000 Easter Day, for we have carefully and thoroughly gone over the field and find, to successfully prosecute the work, fifteen thousand is needed. This money will yield the largest per centum of any money expended by the church. We recommend the use of missionary boxes in all our churches and that these boxes be labelled "The Self-denial Missionary Fund for Foreign Mission."

This will call upon our members to make a sacrifice that they would not otherwise make, and at the same time add hundreds of dollars to the missionary fund. Believing you see, as we do, the necessity for this effort, we pray you in God's name to begin now and organize plans that will result in raising every dollar asked for in this address. Our church has not fallen behind in any effort to advance the cause of missions, therefore we feel assured you will be in the front ranks in the day of harvest. Do not fail to forward immediately after Easter all the money raised on that day to Dr. William B. Derrick, 61 Bible House, New York City, the only authorized custodian of the fund for the Missionary Department of the A. M. E. church.

We sincerely regret the neglect of the publisher to put the last quadrennial report of this department on the minutes of the late general conference, as only in this way can the connection be correctly informed of the operations of the department of missions. To redress this wrong and to give valuable information, we append the following from the pages of the secretary's report as submitted to the general conference and passed upon by the appropriate committee, and approved, to wit:

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM EACH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT FROM JUNE, 1880-1892.

First Episcopal District, Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D.	$1,441 00
Second Episcopal District, Bishop J. F. Campbell, D. D.	593 00
Third Episcopal District, Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D., to Rev. J. R. Frederick for African mission work	2,175 62
Fourth Episcopal District, Bishop J. A. M. Brown, D. D.	826 00
Fifth Episcopal District, Bishop T. M. D. Ward, D. D.	1,172 00
Sixth Episcopal District, Bishop J. W. Gaine, D. D.	805 45
Seventh Episcopal District, B. W. Arnett, D. D.	958 09
Eighth Episcopal District, Bishop R. R. Disney, D. D.	1,092 50
Ninth Episcopal District, Bishop A. W. Grant, D. D.	803 33
Tenth Episcopal District, Bishop A. W. Wayman, D. D.	484 26
Eleventh Episcopal District, Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D.	353 00

The above amount credited to the respective Episcopal districts is 40 per cent. of the amount gathered with but one exception—the Third Episcopal district—which paid over all of its Easter day collection, which was sent to Africa to pay Rev. J. R. Frederick by Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D.

CASH PAID FOREIGN MISSIONS.

By Haytian works	$ 2,426 10
By Santa Domingo	620 00
By African work, Freetown	254 00
By Liberia work	762 80
By Ontario Conference	280 01
By Bermuda Conference	492 00
By Nova Scotia Conference	60 00
By St. Thomas Conference	633 80
By Indian Territory Conference	795 00
By Demarara	20 00
By Bishop Payne to Rev. J. R. Frederick, for Africa	2,176 00
Total	$ 8,498 90
Domestic missions	1,800 00
	$10,298 90

AME MISSIONARY SECRETARY—RECAPITULATION—AMOUNTS RAISED.

Annual conferences	$22,600 00
Domestic mission work	1,800 00
Ocean Grove celebration	674 00
Third Episcopal District	2,176 62
Total	$27,450 62

Of $27,450.63 raised, $10,985.62 has passed through the department.

Expended for home work	$14,291 00
Expended for African work in Freetown	2,174 62 Special
Total	$16,465 62

We beseech you, brethren, both on behalf of home and foreign work, to exercise unusual diligence in the missionary collection this year. The calls are both numerous and pressing.

POINTS TO BE CARED FOR.

Two annual conferences in Africa, Hayti, St. Domingo, St. Thomas, Barbadoes and Demarara, besides other mission points in the 12th Episcopal district.

Praying the blessing of the triune God upon our entire connection, yours for the race and the church,

H. M. TURNER, Pesident,
E. H. BOLDEN,
W. H. BROWN,
HORACE TALBERT,
J. H. HENDRSON,
R. KNIGHT,
P. A. HERBERT,
E. LAMPTON,
R. GRAHAM,
W. H. HEARD,
J. B. STANSBURY,
W. H. BUTLER, tf

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

What the Council of Bishops Said in their Quadrennial Address to the Late General Conference in Philadelphia.

The Department of Missions necessarily lies at the foundation of all church extension and propagation, and no ecclesiastical denomination is entitled to any respect which is devoid of a fully-equipped missionary machinery. In the language of a distinguished colleague, Bishop Dickerson: "The subject of Missions is of fundamental importance. The advance and spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, the reaching out of the gospel to take in and embrace the world, is of far more importance than the parceling out of that work which is already firmly established." The demands of this department deserve the best thought, the most skillful and thorough analysis, that can be given to it. The nature, proportions and scope of the enterprise are but imperfectly apprehended by our ministry, and understood by our people. If the greatness of the numbers and the depth and urgency of the need of those in foreign lands to whom, in the providence of God, our Church is called to minister the gospel, were fully known, our apathy would surely give place to the compassion with which the Lord looked down upon the multitude, "scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd."

The time has fully come when broader and more vigorous measures should be devised to satisfy this great and growing demand. Evasive pleas of ignorance, poverty and home wants will no longer relieve us of responsibility. God holds men as much responsible for what they might have known as for what they do not know. It is a standing reflection of our Lord and Saviour—a reflection, too, that we as a church should profit by—that the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light. At this active and progressive day in the history of the Church, when the world is busy with secular affairs, it is more than a censure; in the face of the demands and opportunities of our times, missionary apathy assumes the proportions of a crime.

Africa and the Islands of the Sea, where the people of our race are found in large numbers, are not the only places requiring our attention and interest; but wherever there is a heart unregenerate and a soil predestrianized by a heathen, a field is found for our prayers, sympathies and operations. tf

Missions of India.

In replying to the question, often tauntingly asked, "What have missionaries accomplished?" The Indian Watchman prints a long list of abuses which existed seventy years ago but which have now been almost entirely swept away, and that mainly through the change in public opinion which the teaching of the missionaries has produced. "Seventy years ago," it says "the fires of Suttee were publicly blazing all over India, in which the screaming and struggling widow, in many cases herself a mere child, was bound to the dead body of her husband, and with him burned to ashes. Seventy years ago infants were publicly thrown into the Ganges, as sacrifices to the goddess of the river. Seventy years ago, young men and maidens, decked with flowers, were slain in Hindoo temples before the idols of the goddess Kali, or hacked to pieces in the Meras, that their quivering flesh might be given to propitiate the god of the soil. Seventy years ago the cars of Juggernaut were rolling over India, crushing hundreds of human victims annually beneath their wheels. Seventy years ago children brought their parents to the banks of the Ganges and hastened their death by filling their mouths with sand and water of the sacred river. Seventy years ago the swinging festivals attracted thousands to see the poor writhing wretches, with iron hooks thrust through the muscles of their backs, swing in mid-air in honor of their gods. But now these tremendous evils are almost entirely abolished."

BRINGING AFRICA IN TO GOD.

Railroads Penetrating to the Heart of the Heathen Continent---1892 a Memorable Year---One Third of the Congo Railroad Completed.

During the present year, more substantial progress has been made toward opening up the dark and mysterious places of Africa to the benefits of civilization and the Gospel than in the preceding decade. Since the beginning of 1892, three great railway projects, have progressed beyond the point of uncertainty to practical success; light has been shed on vast sections of Central Africa hitherto unvisited by white missionaries, and plans have been completed for the establishment of new mission stations at points in the interior, which will operate in a field where a very large proportion of the dusky population have never yet heard the name of the Saviour. These events should afford cause for rejoicing to Christians everywhere. As is always the case in new territories, the missionary and explorer have made the success of railroad projects possible in Africa. They have blazed the way into the wilderness, carving paths across mountains and through forest, fording rivers and becoming acquainted with the different races, their manner and customs. For several years past exploration has been progressing in Africa on three distinct lines—from the Transvaal northward, from Zanzibar westward, and from the mouth of the Congo, inland. Several months ago the Christian Herald announced the completion of a section of the railroad on the east coast to Mombasa, the ultimate terminus of the line being the great lakes in the interior. In the South, Johannesburg in the Transvaal has been joined by rail to the coast, the first engine having run over the line on Sept. 2, across territory which a few months ago was nothing but bare plain or veldt, but where there are now townships with several hundred iron-frame houses, stores and hotels. In that section of Africa, at least, the days of transport-riding by bullock are numbered. But the most important of African projects at the present time is the Congo railroad. Letters just received from the Congo announce the completion of the railroad as far as Palaballa, about ten miles from Matadi, the starting place. Matadi is almost opposite the well-known mission station of Vivi-on-the-Congo, and has been made a base of supplies for railroad and steamship operations for several years. The line to Palaballa has been built under the most adverse circumstances, every foot of it having been blasted out of the solid quartzite rock peculiar to that region. Probably no railroad in the world was ever undertaken in the face of more tremendous natural obstacles. The plateau at Palaballa is about one-third of the entire distance of the road which it is proposed to carry through Stanley Pool. The part just completed curves around the foot of Matadi Hill for several miles, then enters the Leopold ravine, which it crosses on a steel bridge, 200 feet long, with the Mposo river roaring beneath. Six more steel bridges must be built before reaching Stanley Pool; but the worst obstacles have now been overcome.

There are 200 white men and nearly 2,000 natives engaged in building the road. In a report made by the director general to the stockholders in January last, it was explained that the unusual delays had been caused by engineering difficulties in bridging over the long spaces of ravines, in cutting through the masses of solid rock, in crossing rivers and in additional surveys. Besides, there had been at the outset much sickness among white employes. Sixteen Europeans had died and many were sent home sick; but the builders were not discouraged. The Europeans have now got fairly acclimated and the working staff is in excellent condition, being well supplied with medicines and well nourished with the native products. Up to the time of the report referred to, nearly five million francs were expended on the road. More working capital has been placed at the company's disposal during the year. The company owns hospitals, stores, water house, pier, and workshops at Matadi—with a hospital and other buildings at Kinkanda, together with two transport steamers, the Reine des Belges and the Souverain. There were at that time in use on the road, three locomotives, fifteen freight cars, and two passenger coaches, which will be largely supplemented by other rolling stock, recently ordered.

Before another year passes the traveler may be able to penetrate the very heart of Africa by rail. From either side, and from the South also, he may be able to reach sections which till now have been among the dark places of savage wickedness and cruelty, the scenes of Christian suffering and massacre, of idol-worship, and of man-hunting slave raids. It is hardly necessary to state that the advance of the railroads will be regarded with deep satisfaction by the missionaries, who, having borne the heat and burden of pioneer Christian work in the African jungles and wilderness, now discover in the new order of things, an intimation of the sure fulfilment of the promise: "I shall give the heathen for thine inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." (Psalms 2: 8.)

Edible Fats.

The fats in common use as food are the fat of milk, as butter or cream; the fat of fruits, of which olive oil is an example; that of grains, as the fats of wheat, oatmeal and Indian corn; and the fats of meats, as tallow, suet, lard and dripping.

Olive oil is one of the most easily digested and palatable of fats. A genuine oil of the first quality is, in this country, unfortunately expensive, much of that sold under the name being adulterated with cotton seed oil, poppy oil, and essence of lard. The decline in the sardine trade during the last few years is accounted for by the fact that cotton seed oil has so largely replaced olive oil in the packing of these fish. People who once regarded them as a great delicacy no longer find them palatable. Cotton seed oil has no especially bad flavor, but it is unpleasant and indigestible when used raw, as in sardines and salads. The after-taste which it leaves reminds one too forcibly of castor oil.

Olive oil of the best quality is almost absolutely without flavor. It is prepared in several grades; the first pressing from the fruits is the best, the second is fair, the third inferior, and there is sometimes a fourth known as "refuse" oil.

For deep-fat frying nothing is so good as olive oil, but its costliness will exclude it in this country from common use.—[Atlanta Constitution.

THE receipts at the horse show in New York City were $174,000 and the expenses but $73,500, thus leaving a profit of $101,500.

Service for the congregations and the Sabbath schools to be used throughout the church.

Dr. Dawson has a fine Easter Day evangelized, but every considerable island in the groups, and the people had turned from idols and brought them to the missionaries, while the balustrades of pul-

sand times no. God don't care if we take some of his money, and buy him a ship with his own money, to spread his own Gospel, and save his own people.

bless and keep you.

That aged missionary who had spent many years among the savages of Africa,

mission well while we dwell on earth, and leave, as a precious legacy to our descendants, the trampling hosts of African Methodists on both sides Atlantic's

they believe to be superior to Kanonou and in fact to be the Supreme God. Their ideas of Suku are such that we felt justified in translating the Scriptures into

the Lord may open the hearts of our people in America and breathe on them the spirit of missions.

We thank you for what you have done

within forty years. I ed to $87,000,000 in $631,000 000. To thi

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

On the Missionary Department, But Which, Like Several Other Departmental Reports, Failed to be Disposed of, Owing to the Unnatural and Useless Excitement That Prevailed During the Closing Days of the General Conference Session.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 15, 1892.

To the twentieth General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Greeting:—Reverend Fathers and Brethren:—Your committee appointed to inquire into and report on "The Home and Foreign Missionary Society," of which Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., is secretary and treasurer, with headquarters in Room 61, Bible House, New York city, has performed that labor; and after a most searching investigation, and painstaking inquiry into all the details of its management beg leave to report.

We examined and verified the authenticity and accuracy of the several annual reports of the "Missionary Board" for the Quadrennium ending May 1st inst. The Missionary Board as then constituted, consisted of the following named brethren whose integrity and valuable services to the church, gives to their official utterances peculiar and convincing weight, viz: Rt. Rev. B. T. Tanner, D. D., president; Revs. A. A. Williams, J. A. Hubbard, R. Knight, Richard Graham, Geo. D. Zimmerson, J. W. Rankin, Jno. M. Henderson, Jas. H. Bell, and W. R. Beamer, W. B. Derrick, secretary. Having been brought into constant and immediate contact with every phase of the execution of the work in the department of missions, in the canvass and direction thereof, and being in a position to note the success or failure of every movement, plan and effort. We quote with pleasure the following lines from their last report under date of May 4th inst., towit:

"Whereas, the Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., has submitted to us his quadrennial report, together with the books, files, documents, vouchers, etc., connected with his administration of the office of secretary of the Missionary Department, to be examined by us, and whereas, after a careful examination we do not find to the contrary; therefore, be it

Resolved 1st, That we announce with pleasure that we find his accounts full, detailed and correct; that his method and manner of preserving and recording the transactions of his office are fully up to the requirements obtaining in the business world.

Resolved 2nd, That we compliment and congratulate him upon the large measure of success that has attended his administration of the office in the raising and disbursment of $8,498.90 in foreign mission fields, a sum which far exceeds previous quadrennial efforts.

Resolved 3rd, That we have long since become convinced with the exact, business-like and tireless man of God, Rt. Rev. B. T. Tanner, as our president, and the indefatigable and dauntless, Dr. Wm. H. Derrick as our executive officer, we, as a Board, could best serve the interests of our great church by giving to them our heartiest co-operation, entrusting to their wisdom and prudence the full task of execution. The discouragements which marked the advent of Dr. Derrick as our secretary of missions would either have embittered or broken down an ordinary man, but they served only to arouse in him the slumbering powers of his giant heart, and filled him with an invincible determination to succeed.

The mists have rolled away, and the work and mission of our department unfolds a future, filled with bright promise and magnificent achievements.

Resolved, 4th, That words can but feebly express our high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the president, Rt. Rev. B. T. Tanner, D. D., who has presided over our deliberations with manly dignity and Christian courtesy, that he has constantly surveyed and watched with vigilance and zealous care our missionary field and its interests, that he has several times visited our West Indian mission work and very greatly strengthened the borders of our beloved Zion therein, vigorously pressing the work, opening new stations, and creating new possibilities of large results in the near future.

Resolved, 5th, That we congratulate the president, Bishop Tanner, and the secretary, Dr. Derrick, upon the historic fact that it was during their administration of the Department of Missions that the Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL.D., one of the bishops of the A. M. E. church visited Africa and gave to our mission work there organic form. That owing to the holy ardor of Bishop H. M. Turner the work in Africa has become practicable, and reflects over the sea from Afric's sunny fountains and golden strand, the banner of African Methodism floats over a band of heroic missionary and native workers and two new stars have been added to the galaxy of annual conferences.

We beg to say that to all these deliverances we most heartily subscribe, since a careful review of the work done by the executive and ministerial agents of this department warrant the highest encomiums. We have also personally and particularly examined the original referred to by the board on the above excerpts and find them to be as therein represented, orderly, accurate, perfectly trustworthy and properly vouched and attested, and we do not hesitate to say to the church that it is our firm belief and conviction that every dollar contributed to this department has been legitimately expended and honestly accounted for.

You will permit us to remind you that of all departmental work in the church, that of missions, home and foreign, must ever hold the foremost place in our legislation for support and relief, since it is to what is now "the mission," we confidently look to find the circuit and stations of the next decade. And that in proportion as they are fostered and given necessary aid in the incipient stage, will their growth be both rapid and permanent, and the work of church extension move on apace.

We do not hesitate to say that our hope of increasing the membership of our connection to the one million mark so earnestly wished for, lies, not through accessions to the city churches, as many (we think vainly) hope, but in the cultivation of the mission fields, home and foreign. For there the harvest is ripest and most plenteous and ecclesiastical rivalry least intense. It is to be regretted that at no time has any of our missionary secretaries succeeded in arousing the church sufficiently to reach the $20,000 mark, which we think is the lowest possible sum with which to carry on successfully and aggressively the work of the A. M. E. Church in foreign fields each fiscal year.

That while Africa and the West Indies appear to be to us of commanding importance we cannot afford to overlook the steady current of immigration which has set in from certain Southern States towards the new states and territories of the great West, by which tens of thousands of the people of our race, in changing homes, will find themselves inconvenienced as to former church privileges. Evidently more money will be required to be expended in the West and Northwest, if we intend to keep abreast of other denominations in providing for the spiritual wants of the people, or even holding our own.

Reports from our Missionaries in the Indian Territory, in which there is a large percentage of colored persons (or Afro-Americans,) together with the reports from the newly acquired territory of Oklahoma indicate that the efforts of the Missionary department of our church must henceforth be directed thither with increasing force and vigilance.

And, finally, we beg to assure the General Conference, and through you the African Methodist Episcopal church, that unless we are wholly at fault in our conception of the favorable and inviting environments of this department, the ever widening field of endeavor, the spirit of evangelization, which is coming to possess both our ministry and laity, and the more general distribution of missionary intelligence in our congregations, these all presage, unparalelled achievements and successes during the next quadrennium.

We confidently look to and trust in the God of battles, by whose grace we shall do valiantly and assist in winning the world for Christ.

Fraternally yours, Dear Fathers and Brethren, W. H. H. BUTLER, Chairman.

In behalf of the committee on missions.

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Our Missionary Cause.

BY REV. JOHN C. BROCK.

The best evidence of the growth and perpetuity of a denomination is attested by the attention given to its missionary interests. The divine command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel" is the keynote of all missionary efforts.

We believe that the division of the Christian world into the many denominational factors is one of God's methods to reach the greater number of the human family. Each denomination may have its specific dogma, but the grand central idea, where all meet on common ground, is that "faith in Christ and obedience to his divine will is necessary to the world's redemption." Many denominations are the children of necessity. The formation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was the result of a combination of circumstances that led directly to its organization. A special church with a special work to perform. In this country its mission was and is to teach the sublime truth that out of "one blood God hath made all the nations of the earth." Our church has been a direct blessing to the colored people of this country. It lays a foundation of broad and true manhood, upon which our children can build and attain true, heaven-approved manhood. But we cannot rest satisfied with results already secured. The hundreds of thousands that now compose our membership is only the nucleus around which millions as yet unborn to spiritual life must gather. Our great missionary bishop, H. M. Turner, tells us of the possibilities now open before us in the West Indies and on the continent of Africa. The cry is "come over and help us." Many stand ready, waiting to go, but the missionary department has not the necessary means to operate successfully. Now, what is the stern necessity? The whole church must be aroused and enthused in the subject of missionary effort. The church needs general instruction and information, and through the medium of "THE VOICE OF MISSIONS," we hope to impart this knowledge. A grand opportunity presents itself to us. Shall we let it slip through our fingers? God forbid! Twenty-five cents per member is according to our latest statistics one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Shall we not try and do this? Let us try brethren, and if we do, the banner of African Methodism, with the motto, "God, our Father; Man, our Brother, and Christ, our Redeemer," emblazoned in letters of living light, shall ever wave from continent to continent, and our church shall be one of the important factors in conquering the world for Christ.

Woman's Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South.

Four missionary teachers of ability and experience are needed for Brazil—two to go at an early date to fill vacancies, and two to go in July.

This call is made by advice of Bishop Wilson, who is in charge of that field. He has recently visited the missions in Brazil, and says the work there requires these women.

Among the teachers in our home colleges and schools surely four tried, consecrated women will readily respond to this call. MRS. D. H. MCGAVOCK,

Cor. Sec. Woman's Board of Missions, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1892.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

A missionary sermon being preached on one occasion, was concluded in the following manner:

Preacher—"This gospel must fly and continue to fly till it shall reach the remotest bounds of the earth."

A sister in the amen corner—"Yes, Lord, let it fly, fly, gospel, fly."

Preacher—"Yes, my sister, but it takes money to make it fly."

Sister—"Well, let it walk, then. Walk, gospel, walk."

Preacher—"And even walking will cost something, my sister."

Sister—"Oh, well, let it crawl, then. Crawl on, gospel, crawl on; Lord help you to crawl."

OFFICE OF THE HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Room 61, Bible House, New York City, November 16th, 1892.

Pursuant to a call of the President, Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. L. L. D., the General Missionary Board of the A. M. E. church met in the office of the Secretary of Missions, Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., at 11 o'clock a. m. on the above date, and was called to order by the president, Bishop H. McNeil Turner, D. D. L. L. D., who conducted the devotional exercises and offered prayer for the blessings of God upon the cause of Christian missions—missionaries—and a fuller consecration of ministry and laity to the work of evangelization.

Secretary Derrick welcomed the president and members of the Mission Board in an appropriate speech.

A majority of the board being present in person, or by proxy, on motion of Rev. E. H. Bolden, of the Virginia Conference, Second Episcopal district, Rev. W. H. H. Butler, D. D., was elected secretary of the meeting.

After a verbal statement by the presiding Bishop as to the condition, promise, and immediate and pressing wants of the mission fields of the church, as ascertained by him by visitation, observation and letters, the secretary, Rev. Dr. Derrick, submitted an itemized report, covering the work done in his department since the close of the last quadrienniun, May 1st, 1892, which was immediately referred to an auditing committee for verification, and recess taken until 2:30 p. m.

Upon resumption of the session at 2:30 p. m., the auditing committee having completed its labors, reported through its chairman as follows, viz:

To the President and Missionary Board of the A. M. E. Church:

We have examined the ledger, cash and day books, vouchers and receipts; covering the period elapsed since the close of the last quadriennium May 1st, 1892, as made by the secretary and treasurer, Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., and have this to report:

We have carefully performed this duty, and it gives us pleasure to state that we have found that his books are kept in a neat, business-like manner; every item, both of receipts and expenditures, accurately written in ledger and day-book, with vouchers or receipts attached. We congratulate the connection for the election of a brother of such ability and fitness for the discharge of the duties of this office and commend Secretary and Treasurer Derrick to the church for his efficient services in accuracy of acknowledgement of and accounting for all funds entrusted to him.

Receipts since May 1st, 1892, coming into his hands or reported to him officially by written acknowledgements, showing the secretary to have paid out eighty dollars and ninety-three cents ($80.93) in excess of money received—in which sum the department is therefore indebted to him.

Fraternally yours, &c.,
E. H. BOLDEN,
Chairman of Auditing Committee.

On motion of Rev. W. H. Brown, the report was received and adopted.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the Connection, covering the work and necessities in the foreign and home mission fields, and to report at the next session at 9 a. m. to-morrow, (17th inst.)

Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, superintendent of the mission work in Santo Domingo City—Republic of San Domingo, W. I., made a report of the spiritual and temporal condition and prospect of our church in that field.

In the main the report was cheering. Litigation to secure and retain our property thus leaves the department indebted to Rev. H. C. C. Astwood in the sum of —— dollars. But the title is now unquestionably secured to the Connection.

Rev. J. A. M. Johns, of the St. Thomas, W. I., mission work, came before the board with an exhaustive report which was ordered filed with the department as useful information to direct future efforts in that field.

On motion, the missionary board recognizing the necessity of some direct and adequate medium of reaching the Connection with all the facts, statistics and missionary information and appeals, and that the "Recorder" columns are already over-crowded, therefore the president and secretary and treasurer of the said board of missions were instructed and authorized to negotiate for and publish or cause to be published a missionary journal at Atlanta, Ga., of such size and frequency of issue as shall enable the missionary department to place its claims properly before the church and world.

The board requests and advises that boxes be placed conveniently in all our churches, for weekly contributions to the cause of Missions, to be labelled "The Self-denial Mission Fund," and that the receipts from such contributions be reported to the Secretary of Missions monthly.

The President, Bishop Turner, made a particular statement of the African work and its needs, especially the just claims of Rev. S. I. Campbell, of the Liberia Conference, including the interest of the A. M. E. Church, and reported coffee farms, etc., which was disposed of after careful consideration.

The Board further ordered that the chief or manager of the coffee farm be paid ten ($10.00) dollars per month; other employees to be paid only out of proceeds of the coffee farm.

Adjourned.

Benediction by Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D.

Attest, H. M. Turner, President,
W. H. H. Butler, Secretary.

Thursday, Nov. 18, 10 o'clock a. m.

The Missionary Board resumed its session with President Right Rev. H. M. Turner in the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. B. Stansbury, D. D., and prayer by Rev. W. H. Brown.

Minutes of former session were read and approved.

Rev. C. H. Williams of Santo Domingo, W. I., made a supplementary report to that made by Supt. Rev. H. C. C. Astwood. And on motion the president requested the presiding bishop to make special investigation of the claims and necessities of that field and report to and advise the secretary.

The board decided that in view of assistance already given to the mission at Port Au Prince, Republic of Hayti, W. I., that the mission be henceforth classed as a station in the Twelfth Episcopal District, providing that the presiding bishop shall first satisfy himself and the secretary of missions that such action is advisable.

In regard to the recovery of our property belonging to the mission at St. Thomas, Danish, W. I., lost by sale for mortgage debt, the board ordered the secretary of missions, by and with the advice and consent of the presiding bishop, to use his discretion as to the propriety and advisability of instituting legal proceedings for its recovery, having due regard for any advantage accruing to us (the A. M. E. church) by such action.

The board futher declared that the progress of African Methodism in the West India Islands is now so far advanced as to require and warrant the appointment and supervision of the presiding elder's office, and the presiding bishop is hereby requested to appoint one or more at his descretion.

The board advised and requested the secretary of missions, Rev. Dr. Derrick, to travel throughout the connection, visit the annual conferences and present the urgant claims of our missionary department.

The Board ordered the Secretary to pay Rev. H. C. C. Astwood the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) on account of his claim for advances made by him on our Santo Domingo City mission property.

In view of certain reports heretofore circulated detrimental to the character and usefulness of Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, as Supt. of our mission work, the Board being fully advised thereof, and that a thorough investigation be made by the Bishop during his visit to said country.

The "Appeal" to the Bishops, preachers, laity and friends of the A. M. E. church for a missionary collection for foreign fields was read and adopted and ordered printed and sent throughout the connection—also to be sent to the Christian Recorder, as standing matter until Easter Sunday.

The Board decided that fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) is the least possible sum with which this department can be successfully managed during this fiscal year, and call upon the church on behalf of our missionaries not to fall under that amount.

The secretary of this meeting submitted the letter which he was ordered to prepare to be sent to Rev. J. R. Frederick, Africa, which was read to the Board, adopted, ordered to be typewritten and forwarded, properly attested by the president and secretary.

The presiding Bishop appointed the following as an Executive Board, viz:

Rev. E. H. Bolden.
Rev. W. H. H. Butler, D. D.
Rev. J. B. Stansbury, D. D.
Rev. W. H. Brown.
Rev. I. Derricks.

Dr. W. B. Derrick offered the following resolutions: Whereas, we have listened with delight, likewise with great profit to the very able and encouraging address delivered by the Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. L. L. D., the pioneer bishop in foreign lands, as well as the worthy president of the Department of Missions, and whereas, in said address has given floods of light, thereby opening new and effectual doors, in and through which, as a church, we may enter more successfully upon the work which African Methodism is commissioned to perform beyond the seas, and whereas the many wise, practicable and feasible plans suggested by him is a striking evidence of the fact that he has entered mind, heart and soul into the great work which the church has committed to him. Therefore,

Resolved, That Bishop H. M. Turner is rightly entitled the Pioneer Bishop in our church and has our grateful thanks for the masterly and instructive address delivered before this board, in which he has demonstrated his full consecration to the holy cause of missions and extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom throughout the Continent of Africa and the Islands of the sea.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the plans submitted by him, and pledge ourselves to use all our influence, to call upon the bishops, ministers, churches and Sunday schools to assist in the consummation of his plans.

Resolved, That the church should make the next Easter-day collection the largest in its history, both in spiritual and financial results, as demands on this department constantly increase.

The resolutions above were unanimously adopted.

The board adopted the following resolution of thanks, by Rev. W. H. Brown, D. D:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this board are due and they are hereby tendered the secretary of missions, Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., for the courtesies, consideration and attention he has given to our entertainment during this season. (Minutes read and adopted.)

No further business being presented for action of the Missionary Board, on motion, the board stood adjourned subject to the call of the president.

Singing, "Together Let us Sweetly Live, Together let us Die, &c." Benediction by Bishop H. M. Turner. This 18th day of November, 1892.

W. H. H. BUTLER, Secretary.

Missionary Appeal.

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 17, 1892.

To the Bishops, Elders, Deacons, Preachers, Officers and Members of the A. M. E. Church and Officers and Members of the Sunday Schools—GREETING:

We, the members of the Missionary Board, seeing the necessity of great effort in behalf of this department of the church, appeal to you to make next Easter Day the day of a great missionary offering.

The general conference has manned the board with efficient officers, who are filled with zeal and enthusiasm that will, if they are supported, succeed beyond any question. The placing of the Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL.D., over this department as its president was a wise and judicious act, for there is none better fitted for the work. His ability as an organizer, his love of race and zeal for the redemption of Africa, make him peculiarly fitted for president of this department. The signs of which are being manifested in all the work visited by him, as with magic touch the work in Africa has sprung into gigantic proportions, and four years hence will find this field ripe for the harvest, and in many respects self-supporting, if financial aid is forthcoming. The Bishop has fully consecrated himself to this field of labor.

The election of Dr. W. B. Derrick as Missionary Secretary was an approval of his three years' official career—and also an emphatic endorsement of his ability to fill this important station in the great A. M. E. church. Dr. William B. Derrick has given dignity and character to this department that places it by the side of other great churches who have their departments in the City of New York. His business management of affairs commends itself to the entire church. We appeal to you to put forth all the powers in the church to raise at least $15,000 Easter Day, for we have carefully and thoroughly gone over the field and find, to successfully prosecute the work, fifteen thousand is needed. This money will yield the largest per centum of any money expended by the church. We recommend the use of missionary boxes in all our churches and that these boxes be labelled "The Self-denial Missionary Fund for Foreign Mission."

This will call upon our members to make a sacrifice that they would not otherwise make, and at the same time add hundreds of dollars to the missionary fund. Believing you see, as we do, the necessity for this effort, we pray you in God's name to begin now and organize plans that will result in raising every dollar asked for in this address. Our church has not fallen behind in any effort to advance the cause of missions, therefore we feel assured you will be in the front ranks in the day of harvest. Do not fail to forward immediately after Easter all the money raised on that day to Dr. William B. Derrick, 61 Bible House, New York City, the only authorized custodian of the fund for the Missionary Department of the A. M. E. church.

We sincerely regret the neglect of the publisher to put the last quadrennial report of this department on the minutes of the late general conference, as only in this way can the connection be correctly informed of the operations of the department of missions. To redress this wrong and to give valuable information, we append the following from the pages of the secretary's report as submitted to the general conference and passed upon by the appropriate committee, and approved, to wit:

QUADRENNIAL REPORT OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM EACH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT FROM JUNE, 1889-1892.

First Episcopal District, Bishop H. M. Turner, D. D.	$1,441 00
Second Episcopal District, Bishop J. F. Campbell, D. D.	593 00
Third Episcopal District, Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D., to Rev. J. R. Frederick for African mission work	2,175 62
Fourth Episcopal District, Bishop J. A. M. Brown, D. D.	826 00
Fifth Episcopal District, Bishop T. M. D. Ward, D. D.	1,179 00
Sixth Episcopal District, Bishop J. W. Gaims, D. D.	805 45
Seventh Episcopal District, B. W. Arnett, D. D.	958 09
Eighth Episcopal District, Bishop R. R. Disney, D. D.	1,092 50
Ninth Episcopal District, Bishop A. W. Grant, D. D.	803 33
Tenth Episcopal District, Bishop A. W. Wayman, D. D.	464 26
Eleventh Episcopal District, Bishop R. T. Tanner, D. D.	358 00

The above amount credited to the respective Episcopal districts is 40 per cent. of the amount gathered with but one exception—the Third Episcopal district—which paid over all of its Easter day collection, which was sent to Africa to pay Rev. J. R. Frederick by Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D.

CASH PAID FOREIGN MISSIONS.

By Haitian works	$ 2,426 10
By Santa Domingo	630 00
By African work, Freetown	234 00
By Liberia work	762 80
By Ontario Conference	280 00
By Bermuda Conference	492 00
By Nova Scotia Conference	60 00
By St. Thomas Conference	623 80
By Indian Territory Conference	790 00
By Demarara	20 00
By Bishop Payne to Rev. J. R. Frederick, for Africa	2,176 00
Total	$ 8,498 90
Domestic missions	1,800 00
	$10,298 90

ARE MISSIONARY SECRETARY—RECAPITULATION—AMOUNTS RAISED.

Annual conferences	$22,600 00
Domestic mission work	1,800 00
Ocean Grove celebration	674 00
Third Episcopal District	2,178 62
Total	$27,450 62

Of $27,450.62 raised, $10,985.62 has passed through the department.

Expended for home work....$14,291 00
Expended for African work in Freetown.... 2,174 62 Special
Total....$16,465 62

We beseech you, brethren, both on behalf of home and foreign work, to exercise unusual diligence in the missionary collection this year. The calls are both numerous and pressing.

POINTS TO BE CARED FOR.

Two annual conferences in Africa, Hayti, St. Domingo, St. Thomas, Barbadoes and Demarara, besides other mission points in the 12th Episcopal district.

Praying the blessing of the triune God upon our entire connection, yours for the race and the church,

H. M. TURNER, President,
E. H. BOLDEN,
W. H. BROWN,
HORACE TALBERT,
J. H. HENDRSON,
R. KNIGHT,
P. A. HERBERT,
E. LAMPTON,
R. GRAHAM,
W. H. HEARD,
J. B. STANSBURY,
W. H. BUTLER,
tf

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

What the Council of Bishops Said in their Quadrennial Address to the Late General Conference in Philadelphia.

The Department of Missions necessarily lies at the foundation of all church extension and propagation, and no ecclesiastical denomination is entitled to any respect which is devoid of a fully-equipped missionary machinery. In the language of a distinguished colleague, Bishop Dickerson: "The subject of Missions is of fundamental importance. The advance and spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, the reaching out of the gospel to take in and embrace the world, is of far more importance than the parceling out of that work which is already firmly established." The demands of this department deserve the best thought, the most skillful and thorough analysis, that can be given to it. The nature, proportions and scope of the enterprise are but imperfectly apprehended by our ministry, and understood by our people. If the greatness of the numbers and the depth and urgency of the need of those in foreign lands to whom, in the providence of God, our Church is called to minister the gospel, were fully known, our apathy would surely give place to the compassion with which the Lord looked down upon the multitude, "scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd."

The time has fully come when broader and more vigorous measures should be devised to satisfy this great and growing demand. Evasive pleas of ignorance, poverty and home wants will no longer relieve us of responsibility. God holds men as much responsible for what they might have known as for what they do not know. It is a standing reflection of our Lord and Saviour—a reflection, too, that we as a church should profit by—that the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light. At this active and progressive day in the history of the Church, when the world is busy with secular affairs, it is more than a censure; in the face of the demands and opportunities of our times, missionary apathy assumes the proportions of a crime.

Africa and the Islands of the Sea, where the people of our race are found in large numbers, are not the only places requiring our attention and interest; but wherever there is a heart unregenerated and a soil predestrianized by a heathen, a field is found for our prayers, sympathies and operations. tf

Missions of India.

In replying to the question, often tauntingly asked, "What have missionaries accomplished?" The Indian Watchman prints a long list of abuses which existed seventy years ago but which have now been almost entirely swept away, and that mainly through the change in public opinion which the teaching of the missionaries has produced. "Seventy years ago," it says "the fires of Suttee were publicly blazing all over India, in which the screaming and struggling widow, in many cases herself a mere child, was bound to the dead body of her husband, and with him burned to ashes. Seventy years ago infants were publicly thrown into the Ganges, as sacrifices to the goddess of the river. Seventy years ago, young men and maidens, decked with flowers, were slain in Hindoo temples before the idols of the goddess Kali, or hacked to pieces in the Meras, that their quivering flesh might be given to propitiate the god of the soil. Seventy years ago the cars of Juggernaut were rolling over India, crushing hundreds of human victims annually beneath their wheels. Seventy years ago children brought their parents to the banks of the Ganges and hastened their death by filling their mouths with sand and mud water of the sacred river. Seventy years ago the swinging festivals attracted thousands to see the poor writhing wretches, with iron hooks thrust through the muscles of their backs, swing in mid-air in honor of their gods. But now these tremendous evils are almost entirely abolished."

BRINGING AFRICA IN TO GOD.

Railroads Penetrating to the Heart of the Heathen Continent---1892 a Memorable Year---One Third of the Congo Railroad Completed.

During the present year, more substantial progress has been made toward opening up the dark and mysterious places of Africa to the benefits of civilization and the Gospel than in the preceding decade. Since the beginning of 1892, three great railway projects, have progressed beyond the point of uncertainty to practical success; light has been shed on vast sections of Central Africa hitherto unvisited by white missionaries, and plans have been completed for the establishment of new mission stations at points in the interior, which will operate in a field where a very large proportion of the dusky population have never yet heard the name of the Saviour. These events should afford cause for rejoicing to Christians everywhere. As is always the case in new territories, the missionary and explorer have made the success of railroad projects possible in Africa. They have blazed the way into the wilderness, carving paths across mountains and through forest, fording rivers and becoming acquainted with the different races, their manner and customs. For several years past exploration has been progressing in Africa on three distinct lines—from the Transvaal northward, from Zanzibar westward, and from the mouth of the Congo, inland. Several months ago the Christian Herald announced the completion of a section of the railroad on the east coast to Mombasa, the ultimate terminus of the line being the great lakes in the interior. In the South, Johannesburg in the Transvaal has been joined by rail to the coast, the first engine having run over the line on Sept. 2, across territory which a few months ago was nothing but bare plain or veldt, but where there are now townships with several hundred iron-frame houses, stores and hotels. In that section of Africa, at least, the days of transport-riding by bullock are numbered. But the most important of African projects at the present time is the Congo railroad. Letters just received from the Congo announce the completion of the railroad as far as Palaballa, about ten miles from Matadi, the starting place. Matadi is almost opposite the well-known mission station of Vivi-on-the-Congo, and has been made a base of supplies for railroad and steamship operations for several years. The line to Palaballa has been built under the most adverse circumstances, every foot of it having been blasted out of the solid quartzite rock peculiar to that region. Probably no railroad in the world was ever undertaken in the face of more tremendous natural obstacles. The plateau at Palaballa is about one-third of the entire distance of the road which it is proposed to carry through Stanley Pool. The part just completed curves around the foot of Matadi Hill for several miles, then enters the Leopold ravine, which it crosses on a steel bridge, 200 feet long, with the Mposo river roaring beneath. Six more steel bridges must be built before reaching Stanley Pool; but the worst obstacles have now been overcome.

There are 200 white men and nearly 2,000 natives engaged in building the road. In a report made by the director general to the stockholders in January last, it was explained that the unusual delays had been caused by engineering difficulties in bridging over the long spaces of ravines, in cutting through the masses of solid rock, in crossing rivers and in additional surveys. Besides, there had been at the outset much sickness among white employes. Sixteen Europeans had died and many were sent home sick; but the builders were not discouraged. The Europeans have now got fairly acclimated and the working staff is in excellent condition, being well supplied with medicines and well nourished with the native products. Up to the time of the report referred to, nearly five million francs were expended on the road. More working capital has been placed at the company's disposal during the year. The company owns hospitals, stores, water house, pier, and workshops at Matadi—with a hospital and other buildings at Kinkanda, together with two transport steamers, the Reine des Belges and the Souverain. There were at that time in use on the road, three locomotives, fifteen freight cars, and two passenger coaches, which will be largely supplemented by other rolling stock, recently ordered.

Before another year passes the traveler may be able to penetrate the very heart of Africa by rail. From either side, and from the South also, he may be able to reach sections which till now have been among the dark places of savage wickedness and cruelty, the scenes of Christian suffering and massacre, of idol-worship, and of man-hunting slave raids. It is hardly necessary to state that the advance of the railroads will be regarded with deep satisfaction by the missionaries, who, having borne the heat and burden of pioneer Christian work in the African jungles and wilderness, now discover in the new order of things, an indication of the sure fulfilment of the promise: "I shall give the heathen for thine inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." (Psalms 2:8.)

Edible Fats.

The fats in common use as food are the fat of milk, as butter or cream; the fat of fruits, of which olive oil is an example; that of grains, as the fats of wheat, oatmeal and Indian corn; and the fats of meats, as tallow, suet, lard and dripping.

Olive oil is one of the most easily digested and palatable of fats. A genuine oil of the first quality is, in this country, unfortunately expensive, much of that sold under the name being adulterated with cotton seed oil, poppy oil, and essence of lard. The decline in the sardine trade during the last few years is accounted for by the fact that cotton seed oil has so largely replaced olive oil in the packing of these fish. People who once regarded them as a great delicacy no longer find them palatable. Cotton seed oil has no especially bad flavor, but it is unpleasant and indigestible when used raw, as in sardines and salads. The after-taste which it leaves reminds one too forcibly of castor oil.

Olive oil of the best quality is almost absolutely without flavor. It is prepared in several grades; the first pressing from the fruits is the best, the second is fair, the third inferior, and there is sometimes a fourth known as "refuse" oil.

For deep-fat frying nothing is so good as olive oil, but its costliness will exclude it in this country from common use.—[Atlanta Constitution.

THE receipts at the horse show in New York City were $174,000 and the expenses but $73,500, thus leaving a profit of $101,500.

THE VOICE OF MISSIONS

Is published by the Missionary Department of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. It is issued monthly and bi-monthly from Atlanta, Ga., United States of America, and the price for the present is only 50cts a year; single copies 5cts each. It will contain Missionary news from our Home and Foreign Mission centers, and what missionaries are doing in all parts of the world to bring the nations of earth to our Lord Jesus Christ. It will contain items also relative to the progress being made throughout the world by the African races and their descendants elsewhere.

Bishops, Presiding Elders, and Ministers of the Gospel and their wives are Agents for the VOICE OF MISSIONS.

Address Mrs. C. E. Young, Secretary, 30 Young street, Atlanta, Ga., who will receipt for all moneys. Missionary items, or communications for the paper will also be addressed to her, as the editors will often be absent from the office, but who will, however, inspect everything at the earliest convenience upon return. Should any subscribers, or anyone having business with the VOICE OF MISSIONS not be treated satisfactorily, write to H. M. Turner, 30 Young St., Atlanta, Ga., and the matter will be righted at once, or upon return, if absent, or address Dr. W. B. Derrick, Room 61, Bible House, New York City.

We earnestly invoke the aid of the ministers' wives, especially, in making this a mighty organ for the work of the Lord of hosts. We make this appeal also the more cheerfully, as a woman was the first missionary to announce to the world the resurrection of its redeemer. Sisters, will you join and help, as the sister of Moses joined with him? MANAGER.

EDITORS:
Bishop H. M. Turner, LL. D.
Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Bishop A. Grant, D. D.
Bishop J. A. Handy, D. D.
Rev. John C. Brock.
Rev. J. B. Stansberry, D. D.
Rev. B. M. Cheeks, B. D.

SALUTATION.

"Behold I stand at the door and knock." (*Bang! Bang!! Bang!!!*)

"If any man hear my voice and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him and he with me."

"He that hath an ear, let him hear what the spirit saith unto the churches."

(Did I hear a voice say, "Come in?" Thanks!)

Good morning, or evening—whichever it is. Please excuse me for intruding upon your privacy, as I do not wish to annoy you. I know I am a stranger to you, but I hope to have the pleasure of your acquaintance and friendship in the near future. You may suspect that I am a tramp—well, possibly you are correct, for I propose to travel a great deal as I shall acquire strength, gain patronage and receive such encouragement as I trust my vocation will entitle me to. I am sure if you are in any respect considerate, and desire the betterment of mankind, my business will commend itself to your approval and support.

My name is VOICE OF MISSIONS. I was conceived by the Holy Ghost as it operates in the A. M. E. church, born of the Missionary Board, delivered by Dr. Derrick, taught to travel by Bishop Turner, and may suffer under such unjust Pontius Pilates as will use me, and not pay for me, and thus become crucified, dead and buried. But, if such should be the case, on some third day I will rise again and ascend into the haven of Soul success, and sit at the right hand of the future church, when greater and holier men shall direct our branch of the Christian church, if the present managers prove themselves incompetent, which God forbid!

If you will accept, it is my purpose to visit you once or twice a month, and counsel with the husband, wife, children and such visitors as my perchance be present. Should I, at no distant future, come twice a month, the intelligence I shall bring may cost you a pittance more. For if I come once a month, I will only cost you 50 cents a year, but if I come twice a month, I will endeavor not to make it cost over 85 cents a year, and 75 cents if possible. Every time I come, however, I will be laden with beauties and good things—such as flowers, grapes, figs, pomgranates and other luscious fruits, with silver, gold, diamonds, and indeed, all of the gems and precious stones in the twelve foundation pillars of the New Jerusalem, which bear the name of the twelve apostles of the Lamb, so beautifully described in the 21st chapter of the book of Revelation.

I will also converse about the condition of the A. M. E. church at home and what she is doing abroad. I will bring you letters from our missionaries in Africa, West Indies, South America and elsewhere. I will tell you about the converts God may give them, the number who join the church; what schools may be established and the pupils who may attend them; I will tell you what further demands God and the church may impose, and whether we are doing our whole duty or not. I will point out fields of usefulness and direct our Christian workers to the same. I will show you where you can find immortality in this world, and a crown of life in the world to come. I will keep you informed about the improvements made in Africa, such as building railroads from the sea-coast to the interior, and plying steamboats upon the African rivers. I will tell you about the mines of silver, gold and diamonds that have been and are being discovered, and what the nations of the earth are doing in parceling out the domain of that great continent, regardless of the right or wrong involved in the case. I shall tell you about the West India Islands and the four million of our people living upon them. I will bring you letters from time to time from the three traveling presiding elders, which we have there organizing our church, and with what success they are meeting. I will also bring you missionary tidings of the various Christian churches in China, India, Japan, Siberia, the Pacific Islands and elsewhere, and show you what God is doing thorough the agency of man for the redemption of the world.

I shall also converse with you about whiskey in every form, and the curse of liquor drinking. I will occasionally talk about race and color prejudice, and the shameful hypocrisy which prevail in our so-called courts of justice. I may occasionally bring you a good sermon, so that when you are too lazy to wash, dress, comb your hair and go to church, you can sit at home and either read, or have some one read a good sermon for you. Dr. Talmage says I may have his, and even the type-setting shall cost me nothing. I wish a dozen of the A. M. E. ministers would also furnish a good sermon, and pay the cost of putting it in print. It would greatly add to their popularity and influence, and enable them to reach thousands they could never reach in their own churches, but I fear they will be too stingy to do so, although they are abundantly able. I shall visit the sanctums of the newspaper fraternity, such as the Christian Recorder, Quarterly Review, New York Age, Detroit Plaindealer, Cleveland Gazette, Chicago Appeal and any others who may desire my presence I shall endeavor to be courteous and respectful to them, but should they unjustly animadvert upon my mission, principles or position, I shall shoot back with the best powder at my command. I do not propose to deal in slander nor to hurl missiles at the unfortunate, whether they belong to the ranks of the masses or the ministry. I am no buzzard, and have no special relish for stench and carrion; I would rather bless than curse, build up than tear down. Yet, worthless, lazy, ignorant, dishonest ministers will receive but little mercy at my hands, especially if that dishonesty should consist in using and thus profiting by me, and not paying for me. Should you write a letter and wish me to carry it to the different sections of the globe where I may visit, please do not make it too long, but you may write it as pointedly, terse and as forcibly as you can. Should it consist of a diarrhoea of words and a constipation of thought, I may throw it into the waste basket, as I have no means of subsistence beyond the support given by my friends and patrons; and if I carry any free luggage around with me, it must be very valuable, as it will cost much to travel all over the United States and visit Canada, South America, Africa, Bermuda and West India Islands, and other portions of the globe where I may be called for. Should any of your acquaintances desire my presence, I will be quite grateful to have you collect fifty cents from them and send it to C. E. Young, my Secretary, or you can address it to my own name, to wit: VOICE OF MISSIONS, 30 Young street, Atlanta, Ga., or to my regular family physician, Dr. W. B. Derrick, Flushing, L. I., New York, and should you receive no receipt for the money sent, from Secretary Young, whose sole business will be to keep my books and to account for my finances, you can write to Bishop Turner, my Commander-in-Chief, and he will investigate the whole matter and adjust the same. The Bishop, however, will be absent from home much of the time, and in some instances may not be able to reply at once, but he will always do so at the earliest convenience.

Thanking you for this pleasant interview, hoping your opinion of me is favorable, and that our future relations may be pleasant and lasting, and that your life may be long and happy, I now beg to retire and leave you to your meditations. Good bye.

tf VOICE OF MISSIONS.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The Rev. Isaac Shimson, writing from Mashonaland, South Africa, to *Work and Workers*, says: "On Tuesday, Dec. 15, we marked out and 'beaconed' our new Mission Farm 'Hartleyton,' and I could not help feeling proud of the task. Here I was nearer the center of Africa than any other Wesleyan minister had ever been before—*within ninety miles of the great river Zambesi*—the first to carry the gospel into these wild regions; hundreds of miles of unoccupied territory behind me, and in front an open door to millions of heathen. But I have no doubt regarding the future. The people called Methodists' believe in 'Forward Movements—here, then, is a mighty stride onward in the foreign field! Since last June our church in South Africa has moved forward *nearly seven hundred miles* beyond Good Hope, our most northerly mission station in the Transvaal. And surely the fact that our flag is now waving within a few days, journey of the river Zambesi is sufficient to intensify the enthusiasm of every earnest worker in the Kingdom of Christ. Our flag is there and we must never desert it, rather will we fight up to it and beyond it until we cross the Zambesi, and join hands with the other great churches in penetrating the darkest parts of the heart of this great continent."

DID you hear the sermon of our pastor this morning?

Yes; I was at church this morning.

How did you like the sermon?

O,—well! he talks very flippantly, but the man never knows when to stop. It would seem as if he wanted to squall everybody to death. Why, do you know, he preached a whole hour by my watch?

Well, suppose he did preach an hour. I am sure he was saying something all the time, and something worthy the attention of any thoughtful person.

But I don't like long sermons.

Do you call an hour long for a good sermon? And our pastor is a man of brain, and he is well-read, and must have a little time to deliver his message. Preachers in olden times spoke from three to six hours. An English missionary, in the fourth century, used to preach seven hours in succession, and the people did not grow weary. But, I think I see the point, Mr. Jackson, your head is naturally small, and I perceive that you are dull intellectually. Persons of your type always dislike long sermons.

The general missionary board of the M. E. Church, consisting of fifty-three members, forty-six ministers and seven laymen, met in Baltimore Nov. 9th. The treasurer, Dr. Sanford Hunt, reported as collected for missions alone last year, one million, two hundred and fifty-seven thousand and three hundred and fifty-seven dollars. The Women's Missionary Society of the same church had raised over five hundred thousand dollars. Bishop Taylor had secured fifty thousand dollars for his work in Africa. If the M. E. Church can raise that amount, the A. M. E. Church ought to raise seventy-five thousand and never feel it, and woe unto our church, if we do not awake. The Southern Baptists raised four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars last year for missions also, whose membership does not equal our church. The M. E. Church South only raised a hundred thousand dollars for missions, but that amount even blushes us into shame.

DR. J. B. STANSBERRY, pastor of our church in New York, told the Missionary Board, at its last session, that while his church was laboring under heavy debt, "you can count on me for one hundred and fifty dollars Easter Sabbath, unless something very serious happens; but, for not less than a hundred under any circumstances." Dr. Butler, of Brooklyn, responded, "and count on us for over a hundred." Another brother, whose name we will not mention by his own request, writes us, "look out for two hundred dollars from my church next Easter Sabbath." Should he send two hundred dollars, we will raise his name at the head of this paper as the hero of missions in the A. M. E. church.

THE name of Bishop Brown created quite a stir in political circles during the presidential canvass. While we belong to the prohibition party, and feel indignant at the republican party, and have since '83, for not coming to the rescue of the civil rights of the Negro, we can sympathize with the Bishop in his disgust. What he may get the democrats to do for our race is to be seen; but Bishop Brown will be the biggest colored man in the administrative circles for the next four years in the nation. Shoot your guns as you please, the Bishop is a great and good man, and no man has fought harder for the republican party than he, to my knowledge, for thirty-five years.

WE hope our patrons will not lend the VOICE OF MISSIONS, nor allow it to be destroyed, but keep a file of them for future reference. It is a shame upon us, that we lose, lend out, or destroy every paper that comes in the house. The preacher's wives ought to preserve the Christian Recorder at least. Mrs. Turner did not allow a Christian Recorder to be destroyed from 1859 to July 1889, when she died. The publishing department has no file of the Christian Recorder, the only church organ upon earth, I venture to say, of which such a thing can be charged.

PROF. GREENER says that two million and five hundred thousand colored people should leave the south and go west, and settle upon new territory. He thinks that would solve the negro problem. The Prof. could have advised us to move to the moon, and exercised as much sagacity, as recommending our removal to the west as a solution of the existing difficulties. The white people north and south, east and west, hold this country to be theirs, and they propose to rule it; and their rule means, "Keep the Negro down."

Mrs. Jennie E. Sharp, formerly of Missouri, but who has been in Africa teaching the female department of the Liberia College, for the past ten years, has recently arrived in this country. She is at present in Boston, Mass., but is coming south to visit the school at Tuskegee, Ala. Mrs. Sharp merits the respect of the country for her great work in Africa.

WHAT does the Negro race care about tariff reform, while discrimination prevails against him on the railroads, which amounts to highway robbery? and while he is compelled to ride from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, without a mouthful to eat, unless he goes in through the back door of the eating-houses and buys a lunch from the kitchen; and if he wants a cup of tea, he must take his own tin cup to get it in, and stand out in the yard and eat and drink on the head of some old, dirty barrel.

"You talk about a home gospel. What do you mean? Do you mean we are to feel no concern for sinners and benighted heathens in foreign lands? If you do, I am amazed at the grace of God, which holds the thunderbolts from your hypocritical heads. My young brethren, if you have no concern for souls who are worshiping idols, go home, wait, repent and catch the spirit of your divine Master, for you have not been called to preach."

Ordination sermon, by Dr. Allen.

SINCE pulpit power is on the wane, and insipid sermons have become the fashion, it is common to hear ministers say, "men ought to preach plain and simple," and stay within the reach of the people. They could better express it by saying, "I am too lazy to study, too trifling to familiarize myself with the deep things of divine truth. I prefer to sleep, eat, walk around and have a good time, tell jokes and laugh, and expend my valuable time in gossipping about others."

WHILE we are exulting over our prosperity and national growth, and are thanking God for our schools and churches, let us not forget that we owe a duty to millions less favored. There can be no real contentment while the Mardecia of sin and ignorance sits at the gate of the King of kings. China, India, Africa, and a thousand islands are in want of Christian light, and you who possess it, must impart it to others.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HON. William D. McCoy, United States Consul General to the Republic of Liberia, Africa, writes that himself and wife are in excellent health. He states that a complication of diseases, under which he labored for a short time after his arrival there, produced serious apprehensions; but that he soon recovered and is now not only enjoying good health, but is highly pleased with his surroundings. Mrs. McCoy has not been sick at all.

"An all-day farewell service was held at the Gospel Tabernacle, New York, on Nov. 8, on the occasion of the departure of fourteen missionaries to labor in the Soudan, in Africa. This is the second party the International Missionary Alliance has sent out to this neglected field, which has a population of nearly ninety million persons. The Alliance has now one hundred and fifty missionaries working in various heathen lands."

IT was a novel, yet a grand sight, to see all of the ministers of the Bermuda Annual Conference in robes. It gave them a prestige and venerableness with the people that commanded their respect. The Lord certainly understood himself, when he prescribed robes as the dress of his ministers. They will all have to come to it sooner or later.

A HOST of Democrats, flushed with victory, are exulting over the idea that every Negro will have to go out of office. Thousands of these rag-tag Democrats see nothing in the late election but Negro degradation. They know they are not the equals of decent Negroes, and their only thought is, how shall we keep them down?

OUR Missionary Board, which met in New York, November 16th, resolved to ask our entire connection for the meagre sum of fifteen thousand dollars for missions, next Easter Sabbath, April 1st, 1893. They ought to have asked for twenty-five thousand dollars at least. We could raise it and not half try, if we would.

WHEN Bishop Payne dies, more people will doff their hats and drop their heads than for any one colored man in a thousand years. The fact that he is the father of an educated colored ministry in the United States, without the giant services he has rendered in other respects, makes him the greatest man of his race.

ANY pastor who will collect money from the people in behalf of missions, especially on Easter Sabbath, which is sacred to our missionary work, and divide it out with his presiding elder, trustees and stewards, is a thief and a robber, and his downfall is only a question of a few years at most.

WE are sorry we cannot publish all of our African and other foreign letters, which we have upon our table. But, after we shall have started, we will endeavor to lay all of the letters from foreign missionary fields, of any special importance that may come into our possession, before the Church.

SAY what you please, President Harrison said more in the interest of humanity at large, and in behalf of according the negro civil and political rights than any resident in the history of the Nation. President Lincoln's Proclamation of Freedom alone, makes him surpass President Harrison.

The letter of Rev. Coker, written from Magbelly, Africa, deserves serious attention, and should inspire the spirit of missions in all who read it.

THE reason the republican party lost in the late election, was because it dropped the Negro. The idea of asking colored men to make republican speeches, and in the same breath requesting them to say nothing about the grievances of your race, is enough to insult the devil. No wonder God turned his back upon a party, which he had raised up to free the nation and elevate humanity.

BISHOP STEVENS of the Protestant Episcopal church told the ministers of his diocese, that the spirit of missions and the spirit of Christ are inseperable, and that there is no Christ where there is no interest in missions.

THE only political party in this nation that has a solitary principle that meets the endorsement of God, is the prohibition party. Both democrats and republicans have dropped every principle of virtue and humanity.

MRS. JOSEPHINE RHODES, of Norristown, Pa., the sister of the late Bishop Dickerson, was the first to send in her subscription to the VOICE OF MISSIONS. Her name heads the list of subscribers.

A species of outrage upon the missionary department, has come to light, which may make some change in affairs, but this paper will run a year at least in some form.

MR. Cleveland has it in his power to go down in history the peer of Washington, Jackson and Lincoln. Whether he will do so or not remains to be seen.

REV. C. L. BRADWELL, the father of the Georgia conferences, has been appointed by Bishop Grant, presiding elder of the Columbus district.

WHAT is the matter? Dr. Derrick, our missionary secretary, says a large number of conferences are being held, and reporting no missionary money.

Dr. Smith, Dr. Coppin and Dr. Shaffer were at the North Alabama conference and made fine impressions for the race.

Dr. W. T. Johnson, editor of the Christian Recorder, is broadening every day, and will be a giant in the future.

REV. LARY THOMAS is building a church in Atlanta, that will be a monument to his memory for ages to come.

EDUCATION puts brain in no man's head. It only disciplines and informs what he has. It makes no fool wise.

"THE first Episcopal district will do its whole duty for the cause of missions, rest assured," says Bishop Tanner.

"WE expect to double our missionary collection on next Easter Sabbath in my district," says Bishop Payne.

IF Bishop Grant lives fifteen years longer he will go down in history as the peer of Bishop Quinn.

"THE cause of missions will not suffer at our hands," says Rev. J. A. Johnson, of Union church.

Bishop Gaines, is assisting Bishop Salter at his Conferences in South Carolina.

Curiosities About Cattle.

The first cattle that were brought into the American colonies were landed at the James River Plantation, in Virginia, in the year 1607. They came from the West Indies and were the descendants of the cattle taken to those islands by Coldmbus on his second voyage, in the year 1493. In 1610 several cows were landed, and again in 1611 about 100 head more were brought to the plantation. This, therefore, was the genesis of the cattle business in America. In order to encourage the industry to the fullest possible extent an order was passed forbidding the slaughter of any animal of the bovine kind under penalty of death. Under this restriction the number of cattle increased to 30,000 in Virginia alone before the end of the year 1619. The first cattle brought into New England colonies arrived at Plymouth in 1624, and were imported from England by Governor Winslow. Three heifers and a bull made up the cargo; "in color," the old record says, "they were black, black and white and brindle." In 1626 twelve cows were sent to Cape Ann, and in 1629, thirty more. In 1630 about 100 were imported "for the exclusive use of the colony of Massachusetts Bay." During the same year 103 were sent from Holland to New York, so that by the year 1680 there were a good many head of "horned cattle" in the different colonies. The reader naturally thinks of these animals as superb specimens of the bovine race, but they were not. History—that is, the curious and interesting part of history—tells us that the average weight of fat cattle in the Liverpool market as late as 1710 was only 370 pounds. What an evolution in 182 years!—[St. Louis Republic.

England's Laureates.

The first of England's poet laureates was John Key, who was appointed by Edward IV. about 1470. In 1630 Charles I. ordered that a salary of $300 per annum should be attached to the office, and that the holder of it should receive a yearly donation of a tierce of Canary wine. The duties of the laureate were defined, and he was expected to write a poem for each birthday of the sovereign and to commemorate any signal victory or important national event. With the exception of Dryden, who, whatever fault might be found with him as a man, was certainly a genius, the laureates down to Southey's time were, as a rule, men of inferior ability, and many of them mere poetasters. Southey did much to raise the laureateship in public estimation, and the appointment of Wordsworth as his successor was a just recognition of commanding merit. Tennyson, more than any of his predecessors, has conferred dignity upon the office.—[Boston Traveler.

"THE HOLY CITY."

A Description of Mecca, Its Streets and Buildings.

Vast Numbers of Pilgrims Visit It Annually.

Mecca, the city to which Mohammedan worshipers make annual pilgrimage in vast numbers, is described by Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine. We quote from the article as follows:

Mecca, sometimes called Om-el-Kora (the mother of towns), lies in a narrow sandy valley running north and south, among barren hills from two hundred to five hundred feet in height, about forty-six miles from the Red Sea port of Jedda. In Burckhardt's time the town, including the suburbs, occupied the broader part of the little valley, extended up the slopes, was not more than three thousand five hundred paces in length, and had an estimated stationary population of thirty-three thousand; the permanent residents are probably now about forty-five thousand.

It is described by Burckhardt as a handsome town, the streets broader than usual in Oriental cities. The houses are built of gray stone, many of them three stories high, with windows opening on the street; many windows project from the wall and have elaborately carved and gaudily painted frame work. The houses are built, as usual in the East, about courts, with terraces protected by parapets, and most of them are constructed for the accommodation of lodgers, so that the pilgrims can have convenient access to their separate apartments. The town, in fact, is greatly modified to minister to the great influx of strangers in the annual Hadji. Ordinary houses have apartments for them, the streets are broad to give room for the crowd of pilgrims, and the innovation of outer windows is to give the visitors a chance to see the procession.

The city lies open on all sides; it has few trees, and no fine buildings except the great mosque. It is not well supplied with water, and in the height of the pilgrimage this fluid becomes scarce and dear. The wells are brackish, and there are few cisterns for collecting rain-water. It is true that the flow of the holy well Zemzem in the mosque is copious enough to supply the town, but there is a prejudice against using the water for common purposes, and besides, it is heavy and bad for digestion. The best water is brought in an aqueduct from the vicinity of Arafat, six or seven hours distant, but the conduit is in bad repair and uncleaned, and this supply often gets low. The streets are unpaved, and as the country is subject to heavy rains, alternating with scorching heat, they are always either excessively muddy or intolerably dusty.

The fervent heat of the town is always contrasted with the coolness of the elevated city of Medina. Mohammed said that he who had endured the cold of Medina and the heat of Mecca merited the reward of paradise. Sudden and copious forms of rain frequently deluge Mecca; sometimes the whole town is submerged, houses are swept away and lives lost, and water has stood in the mosque enclosure as high as the black stone in the Kaaba. Although Burckhardt says he enjoyed his stay there and was very comfortable (the Hadj that year was in November), his experience is not that of most pilgrims.—[Harper's Magazine.

Telegraph Lines in the Tropics.

The business of telegraphing has its difficulties and is prolific of exasperations in this town and country, with dead wires and live wires, crosses and tangles, cyclones and blizzards, and auroras and "bugs." Telegraphic communication anywhere is subject to interruption from a hundred and one causes, and few people who kick about the service are aware of the difficulties to be overcome in maintaining a perfect electrical circuit. But in the tropics the maintenance of a telegraph line in good working order is a constant up-hill fight against all manner of interrupting enemies that linemen and operators in this latitude never dream of.

In Brazil the wires get tangled up with the cable-like web of an immense spider, which, dripping with dew or rain, makes cross connections, short circuits, and grounds almost daily. Ants often destroy the poles in a few weeks. Monkeys swing on the wires and break them, and in the forests creepers and rope-like withes overgrow the poles and wires every few weeks. All this is more or less true of all Central and South America. In Cuba there is an orchid that incrusts the wire and causes leakage. In the West Indian Islands the John Crows, or turkey buzzards, make life miserable for the telegraph and telephone people. These big, heavy birds, the only scavengers, are around in great numbers. They roost on the wires or fly up against them, and invariably break them short off. In one large town the telephone lines that ran by the public market had to be put underground because the buzzards congregated there in great numbers, rested on the wires, and broke them almost nightly. On the pampas of Argentina the herds of practically wild cattle rub and butt against the poles, and frequently break them down.

For some years it was altogether impossible to maintain a line of telegraph through Persia for more than a few days at a time; the natives regularly destroyed it as a device of the evil one. Finally the Shah issued an edict making the loss of an ear the penalty for a first offence of destroying the telegraph lines, the loss of a hand for the second, and death, by being buried to the neck in the sand beside the telegraph line, the penalty for a third offence. One-eared men were common in Persia for several years, for the Shah was determined to introduce civilizing influences.—[New York Sun.

The Interior of Greenland.

Greenland, a great continental island, lying between the northern lands of Europe and America, and unconnected with either, is almost 1400 miles in length and 700 in breadth, with an area of 520,000 square miles. Its interior is covered by a vast ice-cap, many hundred feet in thickness—in some places not less than 5000 feet. From this inland ice great projections extend down the valleys and mountain gorges toward the sea. These are glaciers and are really ice rivers, and are in slow but constant motion.

As they are pushed onward into the sea, or into the deep fjords which indent the coast, great fragments of them break off and float away south as icebergs on the Arctic current, and become the terror of mariners in the North Atlantic. When the explorer climbs the slope of these projections or glaciers, he finds himself on the hard glittering ice of the interior at an elevation of 2000 or 3000 feet above the sea level. The "great and terrible wilderness" of ice extends in all directions as far as the eye can reach. In winter and early spring a thick coating of snow covers it, which the heat of summer only partially melts. No signs of a living thing is here; nothing to break the monotony, but here and there the surface is torn by crevasses, into whose awful depths the streams from the melting snow plunge with sullen roar. Such is the interior of Greenland.—[New York Tribune.

Broad Tires and Roads.

In a recent issue of the Northwestern Agriculturist there appeared an article concerning the use of broad tires on wheels as a means of protecting the roads. The article was as follows:

Many people are talking about roads and road making and broad tires and narrow tires who never did more than ride in a soft-springed buggy over good roads. A pretty theory is very sure to get a wide circulation in political farm papers and agricultural annexes to the big dailies. The fact is that a broad-tired wheel is good for use on hard, well-drained roads, so rounded in the center that the water runs off freely and quickly, preventing the formation of ruts and mud or "chuck" holes. But where ruts or mud holes have been made during a spell of wet weather the man who starts out with a broad-tired wagon will find that he has a load of mud on his wheels as big as his wagon box. The wide tire, which is supposed to roll down the road so beautifully, is found to be carrying whole acres of mud along on the inside of its broad felloes, and if the team had a vote on the question it would cast a most emphatic protest against broad tires. In soft meadows they will carry a good load and ride on the surface, where narrow tires will go down, but if they once cut through it is necessary to rally the neighbors and their horses to get them on top of the earth again.

London's Splendid Police System.

"Nothing of all I saw in Europe," said Mr. H. W. Crawford to the Cincinnati Times-Star, "impressed me more than the splendid police system of London. The street in front of the Bank of England is crowded as you never see a street crowded here, but the multitudes pass without interruption or entanglement. The police stand in the midst of the crowd of vehicles and are supreme in authority. If an officer tells a cabby to stop, he stops. If he orders him to move on he moves on, and the luckless driver who by accident or design brushes an officer with his wheel, finds himself deprived of a license the following day. In America it would be impossible to establish such a respect for authority, but it is a good thing in its way. I have seen more scrapping on the streets of Cincinnati in two days than I saw in three months in the European cities."

What Peter the Great Liked to Eat.

Peter the Great disliked to have many attendants round him while he ate—"listening lackeys," as he called them. He loved a dinner composed as follows: A soup with four cabbages in it, gruel, pig, with sour cream for sauce; cold roast meat with pickled cucumbers or pickled lemons and lamprey; salt meat, ham and Limburg cheese.—[Chicago Times.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Liberia (Africa) Gazette.

The president received from Consul Rothery the following communication in support of Mr. Washington's project to establish a line of vessels between Philadelphia and Liberia. Mr. Washington is one of the leading colored gentlemen of Philadelphia:

CONSULATE OF LIBERIA,
Philadelphia.

SIR:—I am desirous of calling your particular attention to the enclosed, and can assure you I believe the time for prompt action has now arrived, and from a personal knowledge, I am positive the proposed line from this port to Liberia will be an established fact, if some tangible concessions are immediately allowed by the Liberian government to demonstrate to those gentlemen here, who are willing to put sufficient in the enterprise, that the people of Liberia are also willing to do their part. I cannot too urgently press upon the legislative bodies of the Liberian government the necessity of taking this matter in hand, as I am assured by numerous parties who will co-operate with me in this project, that it has now reached the point, when, if your people will only act promptly and furnish me with due authority to offer a suitable concession, the money can be raised here to establish a direct line to the west coast of Africa. The undertaking will of necessity be a private one, and the lack of concession or official recognition by the Liberian government would prevent its establishment. With this concession granted or some official recognition given, I have the assurance of a hearty support, and am sure that funds sufficient for the enterprise can be raised.

I enjoy the personal abquaintance of Mr. Washington, and can assure you he is one of the most enterprising and respected citizens.

With assurances of my highest esteem, I am your obedient servant,

WM. E. ROTHERY,
Consul of Liberia, at Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 18, 1892.
To His Excellency, the President.

Letter from Rev. Clement Irons.

MUHLENBURG MISSION, LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA, Sept. 1st, 1892.

BISHOP H. M. TURNER:

Reverend and dear Father:—This moment affords me great pleasure in writing these few lines to you. After the death of Rev. T. R. Geda, our Presiding elder, the duty devolved upon me, as his alternate, to bear the fraternal greetings of the A. M. E. Church to the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, presided over by Bishop Wm. Taylor, D. D., which met in Careysburg, but owing to a misfortune which resulted in the Sarah Ann (my steamboat) sinking to the bottom of the St. Paul river at the time the conference met, I was compelled to omit my visit for the purpose of remaining and having the said boat raised to the top again. I wrote a fraternal letter, however, which was received, and which, Bishop Taylor informed me, gave sister pleasure to the brethren of our great church.

I know you would like to hear something from the church. I have sent you the deed for the lot, which I gave to the church in Millsburg by Brother Campbell. If it is not correct, you will please return it and I will alter according to your suggestion. My church at Pleasant Valley, which I am now building, has the posts, which are good hard sticks, the best the country affords, in the ground. It will be closed in with zinc. It is also in the native settlement. The church will be 16x20 feet and 10 feet high. I have forty sheets of zinc, which will almost close it in. Dear Bishop, please ask the church to send me fifty sheets of zinc, so that I may finish my church at this station. I have eighteen members now, and on Sundays a pretty large congregation of natives.

I went to Brewerville and assisted Brother Chestnut with his quarterly meeting. He has some thirty odd members, most of whom joined under Brother Geda's administration. We had a glorious meeting. Pleasant Valley and Mount Carmel had a joint quarterly meeting.

Your cousin, Harriet, is still at the mission. She professed religion on the 12th of May, and joined our church and has been assigned to Pleasant Valley. She sends her regards to you and all the family.

I have a great deal more to say, but time will not permit. My wife and all the children join me in love to you and all the fathers and brethren. Brother Day and his family send regards. He is still doing a great work for Africa. I hope these lines will find you well, and I pray that the blessing of the Lord may rest upon you and that he may strengthen you with his grace so that you may return to Africa. For, beloved father, as much as you know your labor is not in vain in the Lord Jesus Christ. I hope to see you soon. Your brother in Christ,

CLEMENT IRONS.

Letter From Rev. N. B. Stewart, P. E.

318 EAST ST., GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA, South America.

His Lordship, Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D. L. L. D.

DEAR BISHOP.—I trust ere this reaches you, that you will have received the missives and newspapers which I have sent you. I also sent you a letter at Bermuda, and sincerely trust that you will see the necessity of doing whatever you can, so as to arouse the brethren and the church in advancing the Master's work in this, my district.

I have selected several sites in the city and towns of this colony. We have twelve years to pay the government four ($4.00) dollars for the city site, which is one hundred and seventy feet long and seventy feet wide. Then on the west coast of Demerara there is also a piece of land, likewise a piece in Berbice, given to the A. M. E. church by the Africans.

I have enclosed a letter from Rev. J. E. Shepherd, whom I have put in charge of the mission at Barbadoes. The day-school has been started, and is kept by Bro. Prescott. There is a bright future for the work at Barbadoes. I am trying to visit Trinidad, Granada, Tobago and Barbadoes ere this quarter closes.

We have here with us Prof. Scopes. Once he used to be an assistant in the choir at Bethel church, New York. He is now conducting a choir here for us.

I have two day-schools in the city, and I am trying to get them under government soon. Yesterday I conversed with Lawyer Coriera about starting a high school the coming year, and we are going to get six gentlemen to form a trustee's board. I would, through these gentlemen's requisition, get a principal from America—either a male or female.

There are 55,000 people here in the city, and the majority of them belong to our people.

If I am spared I would like to make a tour of the Northern States of America and also Europe the spring after your lordship shall have convened Demerara conference. Please tell me what you think of it. My trip will be to raise money for the work in my district educationally and spiritually.

If the mother church will stand by us here we could accomplish wonders for the spread of the connection in this section of the globe. I know you favor Africa and your heart is in that direction, but the West Indies offer as grand a field for missionary operation as Africa can possibly offer. Had you bishops looked after our work over here, much that once belonged to the church would not have been lost. Your obedient servant,

N. B. STEWART, P. E.

Letter From Elder Frederick.

HOWE ST., FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, W. C. AFRICA, Nov. 7th, 1892.

THE RT. REV. H. M. TURNER, D. D., L. L. D.:

My Dear Bishop—I did not write you immediately after my arrival here, as I suppose my letters would not find you in America, for I know your tour to Bermuda was intervening. I suppose you have gone your round, and have returned by this time.

We arrived here all right at the end of September, thankful for the favorable voyage we had across the Atlantic. We only made one stop after leaving Liverpool, and that is at Grand Canary, where the steamer was quarantined, so we could not go on shore. I did not mind much about that—my people were expecting me by the steamer following, and were taken partly by surprise when they heard I was on board. You may only imagine the excitement aroused by the occasion. A grand reception was tendered us a few days after by which they demonstrated practically their appreciation of my services. This stimulates me greatly and gives fresh impetus to go further.

I held my quarterly meeting on the ninth of last month, and that of the City Mission on the Sabbath following. Our work in Sierra Leone was kept together very satisfactorily by Brother Decker. He deserves very much credit. I have not been able to visit the Missions in the interior yet. The rainy season is unusually long and trying this year. It is still raining in torrents every day.

Our people are highly elated on your appointment of the African work, and are looking forward with intense interest for your next visit. I hope by this time you have decided on the time of your next visit, and the date of our next annual Conference. We have a great work before us, the rebuilding of our church here. We hope to set to work at it early next year. D. V. I am over anxious to know what help I will get from the Church in America. I hope you will use your best influence to stir them up in the matter. I will write you more fully on the subject next time. I did not get the whole of that money raised by Bishop Payne. Please see to it. If I don't get money by the end of this quarter I shall be much hedged in to pay our mission agents. Give us all the help you can. About the mission boat, I am waiting to get some information. Without a boat I don't see how I can conveniently perform the work of the mission. I am quite ready to go to work to build, but it is impossible to do so until I get at least two-thirds of the amount required.

We are all pretty well, and join in very kind regards and best wishes. I am

Yours in Christ,
J. R. FREDERICK.

LETTER FROM REV. J. J. COKER.

ALLEN MISSION, MAGBELLY TOWN, AFRICA, Oct. 13th, 1892.

MY DEAR BISHOP TURNER:

Since you left our shore I have not had the chance of dropping you a line. I am sure, my dear Bishop, you will like to hear from me, especially about the progress of our work this side the grove, which I will give you a short account of. First of all, I thank my God that my hands are strengthened by His power, and every day I see the miracle of grace being wrought in our midst. Many have given up their Crefees on the god they worship and have turned their hearts to the true God, and have not regretted it, as they confess. Our converts are willing to confess Jesus anywhere, despite foes, and are ready to die for the name of Jesus. They are convinced that the name of Jesus endureth forever. In every department of our work at Magbelly we have cause to rejoice. The Lord has done great things for us whereof we are glad. Sorry to state that at our last quarterly conference I had to report that there are some poor heathen children who are anxious to learn of Christ, but being poor and having no clothes, they cannot come. Many venture to come in quite naked. Others are seen hanging over the windows, when the others, who are better clad, whose parents are in better position, are claded through those generous sisters called the Tinine Sewing Association, in Freetown Zion A. M. E. church. I crave the kind sympathy of our brethren who have the work of missions at heart, and the extension of the Master's kingdom to grant us help. Let them send to us pieces of cheap cloth whereby we can sew garments for these children, so that by this, many shall rise to call God blessed. And I venture to promise, that every one of them will be much grateful, and will realize the thought that they are much cared for, even in distant lands. My convictions are that in the nearest future Magbelly will be conquered for Christ. I presume, my good bishop, you will also be glad to hear that sixty-six children have finished the Turner catechism, together with all the songs it contains, the apostle's creed, ten commandments, and the Lord's prayer, even in verses. How grand it is to hear them singing the hymns, especially that we have translated them in their own vernacular, the Tinine. You will be glad to hear them sing "Jesus My All to Heaven is Gone," "Children of the Heavenly King," "Lord Teach a Little Child to Pray," and many others. What rapture it gives to my soul! My helper, Bro. and friend, Bro. T. R. Schlenker, has been doing wonderfully well. He is a grand young man, energetic, full of the Spirit of God, who is ready to conquer or to die in the field. He is by my side and we are determined by the power of Him whose eyelids never close, to run satan out of Magbelly. May the dear Lord bless you, is my prayer.

I am yours in Christ,
J. J. COKER.

GOVERNOR MARTIN, of Arizona, has offered a reward of $6000 for the capture of "Kid," the notorious Apache cattle rustler, alive or dead.

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Rev. N. B. Stewart, P. E., 318 East street, Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, South America.
Rev. H. C. C. Astwood, Supt. of Missions, San Domingo City, West Indies.
The two following brethren just appointed, but have not reached their fields of labor:
Rev. G. G. Vreeland, P. E., Lower Buchanan, Grand Bassa county, West Africa.
Rev. A. L. Ridgel, P. E., Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa. tf

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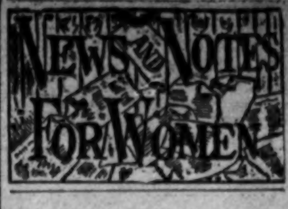
The Pulse-Beats of Animals.

When a healthy horse is enjoying perfect rest his pulse beats at the rate of forty times per minute, while that of an ox fifty-two times, while in sheep and hogs the average cardiac pulsations are seventy-six per minute. As a rule arterial pulsations may be felt wherever an artery crosses a bone or is otherwise forced outward too near the surface. In horses the pulse-beats are usually examined on the chord which crosses over the bone of the lower jaw, just in front of the large, rounded "hinge curve." In cattle the pulsations may be taken by placing the hand at the middle of the fifth rib; in hogs by placing the finger on the bony ridge above the eye. In sheep there is but one recognized way of making pulse examinations, by placing the hand on the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt.—[St. Louis Republic.



The dress with a train is no longer stylish.

Pretty belt buckles are of Russian enamal.

Sloping shoulders are slowly but surely returning.

Brooklyn women's clubs have about 10,000 members.

Mme. Christine Nilsson's hobby is the collection of fans.

Filigree daggers for the hair are very fashionable in Paris.

Napoleon blue broadcloth is used for French walking coats.

Corsets have been found on the waists of Egyptian mummies.

Colored felts in light colors are much seen, and the shapes are legion.

Brown stockings and shoes are used, but will not supersede those of black.

Graceful princesse coats of ribbed velvet are worn with skirts of silk or cloth.

The New York Ladies' Band of Mercy claims to feed 2000 cats each three times a week.

Sticks of vetlvert laid among your linen will make it smell like freshly-watered roses.

The half handkerchief and the Normandy are the most striking of the new bonnet shapes.

The latest traveling pillows are covered with suede leather, and are embroidered in gold thread.

Chinese women are not taught to write or read. They are not considered of enough importance.

Little Turkish slippers of morocco embroidered with gold, are nice to slip on when leaving the bed.

A recent Newport luncheon was served by three maids in white caps and aprons and broad white collars and cuffs.

Little silver boxes containing spools of floss for the teeth will find welcome spots on fashionable dressing tables.

Charlie Ross's mother is a remarkable looking woman, with a face that tells its own story, and hair prematurely white.

A sister of the Marquis of Aylesbury, Lady Mabel Bruce, was recently married quietly in London to "plain Mister Sievier."

Great Britain has two lady lawyers, Miss Frances H. Gray and Dr. Letitia Walkingtown. Both are Irishwomen and natives of Belfast.

The Salvation Army girls in England have discarded the poke bonnet, and adopted a broad-brimmed straw hat, trimmed with corn-stalks.

The material of which either toques or bonnets are made is exceedingly unique and beautiful. Russian braids, glace velvets and felt are used.

The women physicians of Philadelphia are credited with receiving very large incomes for their services. Some average $10,000 a year, others $20,000.

Horatio Greenough's widow has bequeathed to the Boston Art Museum all the examples of her husband's sculptures that remain in her possession.

Black and green, dull red and navy blue, tobacco brown and gold—all effects to be seen on a dying maple tree—are among the warm, bright combinations.

Mrs. Flora V. Woodward Tibbetts, of Chicago, but formerly of Kentucky, has been sworn in as a practicing attorney before the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.

Louise Michel, the famous socialist agitator, seems to have tired of her tumultuous career and has settled down to teaching school in a quiet part of London.

Miss Martha D. Bessey, who designed the Commissioners' badge for the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers, is the only woman regularly employed by Tiffany & Co., New York City.

Countess Brazza di Savorgnan, sister-in-law of the celebrated African traveler, has founded three schools for teaching lacemaking to little girls out of their school and working hours.

Eton styles will continue fashionable throughout the winter, and all out-door costumes display the more conventional modes, the deep cape or three-quarter coat often being made of the same fabric as the bodice and skirt.

In the street, hands are encased in heavy dog skin gloves of a deep copper red, and for visiting pale grays and white black stitched are only "comme il faut," while for evening the same tones are the proper thing with added length.

The kodak has reached the dignity of a wedding present. A bride of the month who is an enthusiastic snap shot counts among her gifts a camera of choice make, handsomely mounted, and provided with a fine case bearing silver monogram.

The Paisley shawl makes a very good opera or evening cloak. It may be appliqued on black velvet on the shoulders and down the centre of the back and front, lined with white silk and trimmed with a fringe catching all the hues of the shawl.

Taunton, Mass., has had a woman, Mrs. Mary L. Sproat, in her probate office for twenty-five years, and the members of the county bar presented Mrs. Sproat with a purse a few days ago to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of her service.

The oratorical contest of the W. C. T. U., of Denver, Col., for the Demorest diamond medal was won by Miss Margaret F. Badger, of Atlanta, Ga. The lady is only fourteen years of age and defeated three rivals, the eldest of whom is twenty years old.

It has been discovered that the name of the woman who invented starch (for starch is, as might naturally be expected, the invention of a woman) was Mrs. Dinghen van der Plasse. She was the daughter of a knight of Flanders, and lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Princess Maria Bibess, one of the best known members of the aristocracy in Bucharest, has acquired great notoriety by her recent swim across the Bosphorus. Accompanied by her brother-in-law, Count Starenzensky, she undertook the difficult feat and reached the Asiatic shore in safety.

THE BASIS, TERMS AND PROFFER OF ORGANIC UNITY

Between the A. M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Z. Church, submitted to the Annual and Quarterly Conferences and to the membership at large for their disposition.

Ministers and Members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and African can Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, in all and every part of the world.

GREETING:

Grace, mercy and peace from God our Father, through our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit; which hath begotten us unto a lively hope of a blissful immortality; to whom be glory, both now and forever. *Amen.*

We, the Bishops, Chief Pastors and obedient servants of the aforesaid churches, assembled in joint council by order of our respective General Conferences, most respectfully beg leave to submit the following for your attention and consideration:

For twenty-eight years, or more, Committees, Commissions, and the Bishops, of the aforesaid churches, have been meeting, from time to time, with a view of effecting an organic union between these two venerated bodies; and in keeping with the last prayer of our Saviour, making the two denominations a unit, which is now one in Ecclesiastical Polity, Faith, Doctrine, Forms and Usages. For the reason we are both Episcopal Methodist, and are Scripturally cosmopolitan in belief and practice, maintaining as we do, the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man.

But in every instance some non-essential issue, or definition of some term, or magnified technicality, has intervened, and the object sought, and so much desired, has been foiled, thus perpetuating a species of ecclesiastic feudalism which has weakened and retarded our religious influence among the people, and in some instances, has been productive of results painfully sinful. Too frequently we have engaged in a competitive warfare, where nothing was at stake but the ambition of denominational conquest. Especially has this been the case with many of our ministers and lay members.

Our two last General Conferences which met in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa. respectively, created a joint commission, consisting of twelve members each, representing these bodies respectively; in the month of May, 1892, which twenty-four commissioners met and deliberated in Harrisburg, Pa. While this commission did not reach a basis of organic union wholly satisfactory to each General Conference, they did finally evolve such prospective terms and agreement, as enabled them to decide upon a name. This hitherto insurmountable difficulty, having been overcome, the further disposition of terms, conditions and arrangements for organic union, were referred to the two Episcopal Councils combined, and ordered to be submitted to the churches, as hereinafter provided.

That the object may be consummated, Heaven honored, the unity of the church subserved, our people made more integral and the hearts of millions turned toward God, we, therefore invoke the prayers, charity, patience and loving-kindness, of all who are of the household of faith, upon this, the result of our prayerful labor.

TERMS OF ORGANIC UNION.

1st. Finding that both the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church have such an Episcopal form of government as is common to Episcopal Methodists; and that they alike have the twenty-five articles of religion, the general rules, the restrictive rules, and the same ordination, eucharistic, marriage, baptismal, and burial service, with class meetings, love feasts and other forms of worship peculiar to Episcopal Methodism; with general, annual, district and quarterly conferences, and such-like. We recommend that they all be retained in the United Church, with all the rights, prerogatives and responsibilities as at present.

2d. Finding that both churches believe that the sacred Scriptures, is the word of God, and that the ministers and members have a concordant faith upon all the cardinal doctrines of Chistianity; such as conviction for sin, justification by faith, sanctification by the Holy Spirit, the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the dead, and other fundamental doctrines of Methodism, which will need no change or modification. We recommend that all statutory laws and rules be submitted to the United General Conference, for such alterations, modifications or addenda, as may be found necessary to perfect and perpetuate the union.

3. As the general conference of both connections have agreed upon a name for the United Church, namely: African and Zion Methodist Ediscopal Church, we submit the same for the concurrence of the hereinafter designated conferences and congregations.

4th. All deeds, titles, claims and mortgages, for or against either of the said churches or denominations, shall vest or be fixed in the United Church, on and after the ratification of this agreement, and the trustees or officials, shall sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded as though no change of title had taken place.

5th. That the propositions, articles and terms of agreement for the consummation of the unity of the two churches, as above named and defined, we propose that the same be submitted to all the annual conferences and churches or worshipping congregations throughout the bounds of both connections for their approval or ratification. And when a majority of all the annual conferences and three-fourths of all the quarterly conferences, and three-fourths of all the churches or worshipping congregations, who shall be communicant members at the time the vote is submitted and may be taken, shall concur or by an affirmative vote, shall ratify the same—the A. M. E. Church and the A. M. E. Z. Church shall be declared one church, or denomination under the name of the "African and Zion Methodist Episcopal Church."

Mission churches or congregations will not be required to vote in determining the final result of this question, as they are more subordinate or dependent than egular and mandatory.

6th. The several or respective Bishops presiding over the annual Conferences in each connection, on and after August 1st, 1892, shall submit these propositions to the said Conferences, and the majority vote, pro or con, shall be recorded upon the proceedings, and published with the minutes. And the Bishops presiding shall certify to the same, with the Conference secretary, and forward the certificate to the secretary of their respective Episcopal board or council. Also, the presiding elders shall, as they go the rounds of their quarterly meeting services, submit the same to the quarterly Conferences, and to all the churches or congregations in their several districts during some hour of their quarterly meeting services. And the result of the vote shall be attested by the presiding elder, pastor and the secretary of the stewards' or trustee board; and the presiding elder shall forward the same to the Bishop of the district, who, shall in turn, transmit the same to the secretary of his Episcopal board of council.

7th. Whenever the consent of the ministry, and membership of the aforesaid connections, has been declared as aforementioned, the senior Bishops of both bodies shall call a joint meeting of the Bishops of the respective churches; which joint board or council of Bishops, shall provide and arrange for a meeting of a united general Conference of the African and Zion Methodist Episcopal Church.

All of which, we, in the bonds of Christian union, love and affection, and with an eye single to the glory of God; most respectfully and fraternally have the honor to submit for your considerate judgment and prayerful disposal. In the name of the Father the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, whose blessings we your servants invoke. AMEN and AMEN.

DONE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 29TH, 1892.

BISHOPS A. M. E. Z. CHURCH.	BISHOPS A. M. E. CHURCH.
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J. W. HOOD,	A. W. WAYMAN,
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T. H. LOMAX,	J. M. BROWN,
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Mrs. Binks—"How will we manage to keep warm, with coal so high?"

Mr. Binks—"You think of the fact that I can't get you a new bonnet, and I'll think of the outrageous price of coal, and then we will both boil."

She's Off!

Who or what? Why the good ship ——, and if there is a passenger on board of her unprovided with that grand preventive of sea sickness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, all we have to say is, he or she is very unthoughtful. There is nothing comparable to this medicine in cases of malarial fever, rheumatism, nervousness and loss of strength.

Chicago, Ill., has begun a canal to cost $30,000,000, which is to carry large vessels from the lakes to the Mississippi.

One a night for a week will cure any case of Constipation, *Small* Bile Beans.

Every man hates his own sin when he sees it in another.

Pains from indigestion quickly relieved with one dose of Bile Beans *Small*.

It is the cowardly dog who is always showing his teeth.

Sample Package Mailed Free.
Address *Small* Bile Beans, New York.

No matter where faith walks it always steps on a rock.

An interpreter in the employ of the government on Ellis Island speaks fifteen languages.

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The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle.

Ice is now used to preserve cut flowers. Salt mixed with ice is said to answer even better.

Nantahala—$100 per share. Every two shares secures a town lot. Fortunes in the South. Send 6c. for prospectus. A. J. McBride, Atlanta, Ga.

An incandescent lamp without a filament is the next electrical improvement promised.

Deafness Can't be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever: nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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told by Gen. Lew Wallace, is one scrap from the voluminous and superb programme of eminent writers and interesting articles which *The Youth's Companion* announces. It retains its place in 560,000 families by the versatility and the instructiveness of its general articles, the high character of all its stories, the brightness of its illustrations. Then it comes every week, and one gets a great deal for $1.75 a year. The price sent at once will entitle you to the paper to January, 1894. Address THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

A SORE THROAT OR COUGH, if suffered to progress, often results in an incurable throat or lung trouble. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give instant relief.

Our old reliable eye-water cures weak or inflamed eyes or granulated lids without pain. Price 25c. John B. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

You dick headache, dizziness or swimming in the head, pain in the back, body or rheumatism, take Beecham's Pills.

Mrs. Sarah Muir
Of Minneapolis.

"I was for a long time a sufferer from
Female Weakness
and tried many remedies and physicians, to no good purpose. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla made so great a difference in my condition that I took three bottles more and found myself perfectly well. I have also given

Hood's Sarsaparilla

to the children, and find that it keeps them in good health." MRS. SARAH MUIR, 308 Sixteenth Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills.

Driving the Brain

at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

"August Flower"

"One of my neighbors, Mr. John Gilbert, has been sick for a long time. All thought him past recovery. He was horribly emaciated from the inaction of his liver and kidneys. It is difficult to describe his appearance and the miserable state of his health at that time. Help from any source seemed impossible. He tried your August Flower and the effect upon him was magical. It restored him to perfect health to the great astonishment of his family and friends." John Quibell, Holt, Ont.

ARMS AMONG EXPLORERS.

THE PART GOOD WEAPONS PLAY IN EMERGENCIES.

How a Famous Arctic Explorer Forgave Disobedience of Orders Just for One Time Only.

AN expedition for work in the wilderness, no matter whether it be in the direction of the poles or under the Equator, should be supplied with both shotguns and rifles. Instances have been numerous where a party carrying but one style of weapon could have done so much better with the other that a very natural desire has arisen for a universal or convertible arm that could be made to serve for either shot or bullets, as occasion demanded.

Hunters for feathered game in countries where the larger animals are sometimes found have some of their paper cartridges for their breech-loading shotguns loaded with ball. So, too, the Indians and Esquimaux of North America very much like a muzzle-loading double-barreled shotgun, because they can use them for either ball or small shot. These weapons are very accurate, too, at ranges not greatly exceeding 100 yards; but the bullet being round, it has neither the accuracy or penetration of the elongated conical ball of the breech-loading rifle of to-day.

During the autumn of 1878, shortly after landing in the Esquimau country of North Hudson's Bay, says W. H. Gilder, I went upon a hunting trip with some of the natives, who had come down to our camp on the seashore to exchange fresh reindeer meat for ammunition. They reported game plentiful in the vicinity of their camp, and I was filled with a desire to add a reindeer to my game score.

I was absent from our camp a week, five days of which we were walking and hunting away from camp, each night resting in rude sealskin tents, or making a very primitive shelter out of clay stones. Two days only were required for the return, as we started early and walked as long as we could see.

The last day, along toward nightfall, my companions saw some reindeer at a distance, and, as usual, one of them took my rifle to aid him in the chase. A lad of some twelve or fourteen years, whose parents had presented him to me shortly after we came to live with them, and who was my constant companion, carried my double-barreled shotgun in view of our meeting feathered game; but after my rifle was taken I took the shotgun to relieve him of the load.

We were continuing our journey toward the camp, guided by this boy and a young woman, while the men hunted the reindeer. Our route led us along under a cliff which was a short distance to the left of our line of march, when the boy at my side suddenly whispered "Took-too," which is the Esquimau word for reindeer, and at the same time pointed toward the top of the cliff just ahead. Looking up I saw three big antlered reindeer gazing intently at us, and apparently too much astonished to make up their minds what to do.

They were not much more than fifty yards away, and their bodies were clearly outlined against the sky. How I wished for my good breech loading rifle, which I had so foolishly parted with but a short time before! I felt that this was the opportunity of a lifetime, and I could not avail myself of it. All this time the deer stood perfectly still, and tantalizingly near, seeming to appreciate the fact that I had no gun fit to kill them, while the boy most earnestly whispered: "Took-too-par. Kokyoke sellow." (Kill the little deer. Shot are in it.) Just to show the little savage what a silly thing it was to attempt to kill such a large animal with small shot, I threw the gun up to my shoulder and blazed away at the heart of the nearest reindeer. Imagine, then, my astonishment, to see the animal give one bound forward and tumble dead at the foot of the cliff.

I found out afterward that when they first saw the deer my boy had put a couple of bullets in the gun, on top of the shot, and they were still there when we surprised the three animals on the hilltop. The reason I had not understood the lad when he said: "Kokyoke sellow," was that kokyoke means shot of any kind, and it was only when I subsequently asked him how many shot, and he replied, "one, big," that I knew he had put the bullets in the barrels. Here was an excellent illustration of the advantage of an arm that would unite the best qualities of the shotgun and the rifle. Such a weapon would be the ideal arm for the explorer where transportation is limited.

When DeLong and his party were coming up the Lena Delta, and had so little food, they saw but few reindeer, but ptarmigan (the Arctic grouse) were abundant enough to have enabled them to eke out their slender allowance of other food, had they brought shotguns with them as well as, or even instead of, rifles. They saw reindeer but once on the fatal march up the Lena Delta, and then most opportunely. The story of this sad march was told me by the two only survivors of that little band while we were traveling together on a little steamer coming up the Lena River in the spring of 1882. They told me that they frequently saw ptarmigan, but could not kill them for they only had rifles, the shotguns had been left behind when the journey commenced. One day when the weary travelers had eaten their last morsel of food, and had nothing left except the dog, Niudermann, a veteran Arctic traveler, and the Esquimau, Alexy, who were, as usual, in the lead, saw some reindeer quietly grazing a few miles to the eastward of the line of march. The two men stopped and gazed longingly at the deer. They thought the hour of delivery from the dread of starvation had at last arrived. Before this they had seen nothing but the ptarmigan, which might just as well not have been there, for without shotguns they were not available for food, and the prospect of disaster made the entire party feel very blue. But now all was changed. They had reached the reindeer country, and might expect "meat on the hoof" right along, with two such good hunters as Niendermann and Alexy.

"Come on," said Alexy, "let's go and kill some of those reindeer."

Niedermann's inclinations was to do as his companion suggested; but, on reflection, he was obliged to say: "I would like to do so; but, you know, the Captain's order is that no one shall leave the marching column without his permission." Turning around, they could see the majority of their party in a bunch about a mile and a half back, and the Captain and Dr. Ambler about the same distance behind the main body, trying to cheer and help poor Erickson, the sailor whose feet were frozen on the boat journey, and the story of whose march along the Delta and subsequent death, when his sufferings had rendered him a raving maniac, contributes one of the most horrible chapters to Arctic history. To communicate with the Captain would require a walk of three miles and the same distance to return to the point from which the reindeer were first seen, and from which the hunt should commence. Where would the reindeer be then? But, true to his native instinct, Alexy decided to hunt the game when he knew where to look for it, and take his chances on the consequences. Niendermann continued to lead and select the route for the little band of starvelings until he found an empty log hut with plenty of driftwood nearby, and there they sought shelter for the night. Though a big fire was built in the hut the men turned in shivering with the cold, for it is impossible to keep warm in cold climates when the stomach is empty.

About 10:30 o'clock Alexy reached the hut, bearing upon his shoulders all that he could carry of two reindeer that he had killed. The remainder of the meat he had cached so that they could get it the next day. The Captain had the men called up and told them to make a fire and cook all the meat they wanted. In a few minutes a rousing fire filled the room with its cheery light, and the pots were boiling merrily. It was the happiest moment of the entire march, and the poor fellows chatted and joked in the full belief that all danger of starvation, which but a few moments before had stared them in the face, was past, and that they would have plenty of food from that time on.

While the men were enjoying themselves in this way Alexy stood with Captain De Long behind the group at the fireside, and the Captain complimented the hunter on his achievement, but considered that he should embrace the opportunity to call attention to what he believed to be the necessary discipline to be maintained under such circumstances. He therefore said, in effect, as follows:

"You did very well to-day, Alexy. We needed this food very much and I give you credit for getting it, but there is one thing I must call your attention to. You know you disobeyed my orders in leaving the marching column without permission. Never mind though, I will let it pass this time: but remember, don't do so again."

He never had occasion to reprove Alexy again, for they saw no more deer and his discipline received no more shocks of that kind.

Blue Glass Hogs.

A skilful experiment made with different colors of light rays will disclose the fact that blue rays exercise a soothing effect upon the nerves of different animals. If a person will remain where nothing but blue rays are admitted he can feel this soothing effect in a very short time. If he be merry and nervous he will shortly be melancholy and dreamy.

If you have a little wiry, nervous pig who has resisted all your efforts to fatten him, in nine cases out of ten his nervousness causes the expenditure of so much of the energy which he gets from the feed that to fatten him will be costly and unprofitable. Now, something, that will have the required soothing effect upon his nerves and thus check the wasteful expenditure of nervous energy will contribute as much toward making a large fat hog of him as several bushels of corn would.

If you have hogs of this kind it will be profitable for you to try this experiment, which has been tried and found to be successful.

Build your hog pen so that no light can gain admittance except that which passes through blue grass. Keep your hogs in such a pen, feed them in the usual manner and they will fatten famously. Do not expect them to fatten on blue light alone, but be reasonable in your expectations and careful with your experiments and you will receive ample pay for your trouble and expense. A pen of this kind will not be found expensive, and it may be used with profit in fattening all your hogs. Try it. This is not idle theory, but an actually tested successful experiment.—St. Louis Republic.

The Great Wall of China.

The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer, when engaged on a survey for a Chinese railway. His measurements gave the height at eighteen feet, and a width on top of fifteen feet. Every few hundred yards there is a tower twenty-four feet square and twenty to forty-five feet high. The foundation of the wall is of solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought home with him a brick from the wall which is supposed to have been made 200 years before the time of Christ.

In building the immense stone fence to keep out the Tartars the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For 1300 miles the wall goes over mountain and plain, and every foot of the foundation is in solid granite, and the rest of the structure is solid masonry. In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or canons, or precipices, where there is a sheer descent of a thousand feet. Small streams are arched over, but in larger streams the walls run to the water's edge, and a tower is built on each side.

On the top or the wall there are breastworks or defenses, facing in and out, so the defending force can pass from one tower to another without being exposed to an enemy from either side. To calculate the time in building or the cost of this wall is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of the work is concerned, it surpasses everything in ancient and modern times of which there is any trace. The pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared to it.—Detroit Free Press.

Artificial India Rubber.

Dr. W. A. Tilden discovered some months ago that isoprene, which can be prepared from turpentine, under certain circumstances changes into what appears to be genuine India rubber. Bouchardat had also found that the same change could be brought about by heat. The material so produced resembles pure Para rubber in every way, and whether it is genuine rubber or not, it may be equally good for all practical purposes. It is said to be capable of vulcanization.—Scientific American.

RELIGIOUS READING.

SATISFIED.

I looked—the trees were bending low
With weight of blossoms sweet and fair,
White petals fell like drifting snow,
A fragrant tempest filled the air.

I said, "Spring's promise, fair and bright,
A fruitage bountiful will bring,
And Summer days of light and warmth
Perfect the Spring's sweet fashioning.

"And Autumn's storehouse must be wide,
With ample garners, broad and high,
To hold earth's fruitage full and free
From blooming fields and sailing sky."

The Summer came, with tear drenched face
With burning heat and frosty chill,
I said, "Spring's glad-me promises
The Summer time will never fulfil."

When lo! athwart the gloomy sky
God's bow of promise arching wide;
"Seed time and harvest never shall fail,"
My doubting soul is satisfied.
—[Mrs. D. C. Farnham.

TO STUDY THE BIBLE.

Mr. Moody's Bible Institute in Chicago is making great preparations for the coming winter and next year, with especial reference to the need there will be for aggressive Christian work among the vast crowds who will visit the fair. Two new stories upon the main building are about completed. These will afford accommodations for 100 additional men. Mr. Moody himself expects to spend a large proportion of the year in Chicago, and is trying to secure leading men from the old country and America to preach the gospel in English and other languages, and also to give instructions in the Institute, in addition to the regular corps of teachers.

BE GENEROUS WHILE ALIVE.

I have felt that it is a great mistake to put off being generous till after you are dead. In the first place you lose the pleasure of witnessing the good that you may do; and, again, no one can administer your gifts for you as well as you can do it yourself. It is great pleasure to be brought into personal relations of that kind, and to make people feel that you are not a philanthropist in the abstract, but that you are interested in them personally and care for their welfare. In that way you benefit them not only in a natural way, but you make them feel that men are really brothers, and that they were made to help one another. That feeling is not only agreeable in itself, but will be apt to prompt them to carry out the principle themselves. Put yourself into all you do, and let others feel that you are there. Do not only contribute to a charitable fund, but go yourself and help. It may seem inconvenient at first, but soon you will come to consider it worth any inconvenience.—[G. W. Childs.

THE BLESSED CLOUDS.

Sometimes people complain of clouds that come over them: they would like a life all sunshine. They forget that where there are no clouds above there is desert beneath; and that burning sunshine, scorching winds and arid, treeless desolation are the results of cloudless skies. The clouds give us shelter from the fierceness of the heat. The clouds give rain to refresh the thirsty soil. The clouds drop fatness on all the hills and valleys of the wilderness. The clouds come to us and bring the treasured wealth of lake, and sea, and ocean, and pour it out upon us.

Thanks be to God for the clouds; and while we remember that the Lord is a sun, let us also remember that he is a shield; and that clouds and darkness are round about him, and justice and judgment are the habitation of his throne. And if his clouds overshadow the brightness of our life, it is to bring to us new blessings such as we should never gain amid scenes of cloudless sunshine and uninterrupted prosperity.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take;
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercies and shall break
In blessings on your head.

RIPENS IN GRACE.

I wish to correct the notion that ripeness in grace is the necessary result of age. It is not so at all. Little children have been ripe for glory; ay, there have been many authentic cases of their ripeness for heaven even at three years of age. Strange things dying babies have said of Christ, and deeply experimental things, too. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings" the Lord not only brings child-like praise, but he has "perfected praise," or as David has it, "Thou hast ordained strength because of thine enemies." Many an aged Christian is not an experienced Christian; for his experience, though it may be the experience of a Christian, may not have been Christian experience of an advanced kind. An old soldier who never saw a battle is no veteran. Remember, it is in the kingdom of God very much as it is with God himself, one day may be a thousand years. We do not ripen necessarily because our years fulfil their tale; gray hairs and great grace not inseparable companions. Time may be wasted, as well as improved; we may be petrified rather than perfected by the flow of years. Here it may be well to note that there is no reason why a young Christian should not make great advance toward this maturity even while young.—[Spurgeon.

NOT YOURS, BUT YOU.

What man is vastly more important than what he has; a man is worthy of much more attention than his possessions. The great apostle to the Gentiles was not a fisher of money, but he was a "fisher of men"; and he said to his brethren to whom he wrote: "I seek not yours, but you." And again he commends the generosity of his brethren who "first gave their own selves unto the Lord, and then unto us by the will of God."

You may get a man's money and not get the man himself, but if you get the man soundly converted to God, the money is sure to follow. People make a great mistake in going for the money first; and yet it is often the case that people are much more ready to ask people for money than they are to beseech them to be reconciled to God, and some ministers are much more famous for collections than they are for conversions. There are churches where a man might attend for a considerable time and no one would say anything to him about his salvation, but he would speedily be invited to hire a sitting or contribute to the funds of the concern.

Some persons seem to look upon their gifts to good causes as a sort of atonement for their sins, and often when Christians importunately solicit funds of sinners, it is to be feared that they lose more in moral power than they gain in financial strength. There were some kinds of money which the Lord anciently would not accept, or allow to be cast into his treasury; but the financial pressure and necessity caused by the denominational rivalries of today, make it frequently seem necessary to get all the money that can be obtained by whatever means, and from whatever source. Sinners, worldlings, dram sellers, blasphemers, secret clans and orders, all are importuned to give to sustain "the cause of God!"

They give, but they are sure in some way to get their money's worth, either in influence, show, praise, self-righteousness, or immunity from appeals and reproofs. "Thy money perish with thee!" was the awful rebuke uttered by the great apostle when one thought the gift of God could be purchased with money; and a little more independence and truth-telling reproof at the present day might not bring as much money, but might be far more effective in winning men. When men are converted to God financial matters give but little trouble; but money without men accomplishes very little for the good of the world or for the glory of God. "We seek not yours, but you!"—[Common People.

INEBRIETY AS A CAUSE OF CRIME.

Lord Chief Justice Hale was perhaps the first judge to call attention to inebriety as a cause of crime, requiring special study and attention. In 1840 he is reported as saying: "If the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots and tumults, and other enormities committed during the last twenty years, were divided into five parts, one of them would be found to have been the issue and product of drinking."

THE National Farmers' Congress at Lincoln, Neb., adjourned to meet next year at Savannah, Ga., after passing several resolutions on National matters.

TEMPERANCE.

A BETTER WAY.

What would you think of a farmer
Who should get a load of trees,
Crooked and gnarled and dry and dead,
And hope from such as these?

To enjoy a perfect orchard,
Noted for strength and grace;
That the crooked trunks would straighten up,
And the gnarled limbs interlace?

You would say, "Go purchase some strong young trees,
Which grow straight up to the light,
And you may well hope from such as these
Your orchard will bring you delight."

What do you think of people,
Who hope to take strong men,
That have grown up in evil habits,
And make them all over again?

Set them free from the love of liquor—
Cleanse them from all trace of vice;
Wash away every thought of profaneness—
And make them all perfect and nice?

They may help them on toward manhood—
But wouldn't it be better to grow
In all good graces from childhood,
And never intemperance know?
Mrs. L. Walcott, in Temperance Banner.

A DRUNKARD AT FOURTEEN.

The youngest habitual drunkard ever brought to the bar in Long Island City was arraigned yesterday in the person of Michael Fee, fourteen years old. Fee is the son of a junk dealer, and for the past six months has been drinking heavily. Friday night he came home intoxicated and threatened his parents, and the boy's mother appealed to the police. Justice Kavanagh sent him to the House of Refuge.—New York Recorder.

CHOLERA SOIL.

The North American Review publishes a symposium concerning "Safeguards Against Cholera." One of the writers is Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, Secretary of the Boston Board of Health, who says:

"The inebriate offers a favorite soil for the cultivation of cholera, since alcohol is a well-known poison, and produces the weakened physical condition which is favorable to the reception and growth of the infectious principle of the disease."

Though there is little present danger of the spread of cholera infection in this country, the dread disease still lingers in Europe, notably in Russia, and with its possible reappearance here next year the scientific fact stated by Dr. Abbott, that alcoholic poison produces the weakened bodily condition predisposing to cholera, should be everywhere proclaimed and emphasized with the counsel and admonition to all to abstain therefrom.—National Temperance Advocate.

PARSON ON THE DRINK SACRIFICE.

Archdeacon Farrar, writing of the awful drink sacrifice, says:

"At the entrance of one of our college chapels lies a nameless grave; that grave covers the mortal remains of one of its most promising fellows, ruined through drink. I received not very long ago a letter from an old school fellow, a clergyman, who, after long and arduous labor, was in want of clothes, and almost of food. I inquired the cause; it was drink. A few weeks ago a wretched clergyman came to me in deplorable misery, who had dragged down his family with him into ruin. What had ruined him? Drink. When I was at Cambridge one of the most promising scholars was a youth, who, years ago, died in a London hospital, penniless, of delirium tremens, through drink. When I was at King's College I used to sit next to a handsome youth who grew up to be a brilliant writer; he died in the prime of life, a victim to drink. I once knew an eloquent philanthropist, who was very miserable man. The world never knew the cures which was on him; but his friends knew that it was drink. And why is it that these tragedies are daily happening? It is through the fatal fascination, the seductive sorcery of drink, against which Scripture so often warns. It is because drink is one of the surest of the devil's ways to man, and of man's ways to the devil."

TIPPLING IN ENGLISH SOCIETY.

So high an authority as Lady Frederick Cavendish, seconded by the Duchess of Bedford, affirms that women in aristocratic English society are becoming drunkards, that they indulge not alone in wine at dinner, but brandy and soda between times and something hot as a nightcap. Incidentally it is charged that the use of chloral, chlorodyne and morphia is becoming fashionable, and that in the secret recesses of many a boudoir these deadly drugs are to be found. Young women also smoke cigars, having even passed the cigarette stage.

English society is said to be shocked at the exposure, which is doubtless a proper sensation to undergo. Yet it does not appear that there is strong expression of virtue in a mere shock at the revelation of that which within the precincts thus laid bare to unfeeling inspection must have already been common knowledge. The shock is occasional, perhaps, by the taking of the public into confidence.

The ready excuse for high-toned drunkenness is that the social demands are so great that they overtax the powers of the slave to them. The woman, forced as she thinks, to entertain and be entertained, must needs acquire strength from alcoholic stimulants. Having thus abused her nerves she resorts to drugs, and having once acquired this habit finds in any possible condition of her system an excuse for indulgence. Of course willing enslavement to society is not a legitimate excuse for anything, being in itself one of the most palpable of follies. The women who are traveling through gilded ballrooms and banquet halls toward delirium tremens and the madhouse do not deserve the pity that is meted out to mistaken but unfortunate wretches who drink because drink drowns sorrows, and seek the oblivion of drugs, because outside of oblivion they know no peace. So long as aristocratic society—that useless aggregation of idlers—is permitted to rule its members as it does now, offering no recompense but the pleasure of being in the swim, there is no reason to expect that it will teach morality or self restraint.

The statement that English society women are drunkards and what the police reporter designates as "dope fiends," is far from edifying. Yet for them to be intoxicated habitually and sodden with drugs at intervals will do less harm than for the same practices to become fixed upon common people. Fortunately the aristocracy form a class apart. With the real affairs of the world, drunk or otherwise, they have little to do. However, if the admonition of Lady Cavendish can teach them to be sober and comparatively sensible, to note the improvement would be a pleasure.—San Francisco Examiner.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

The Fourth International Congress on Alcoholism, which was to have been held at The Hague, Holland, was postponed on account of the cholera.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette says: "The wine-growers and merchants of Germany will be represented at the Chicago World's Fair by 230 exhibitors of wine."

The managers of the London Temperance Hospital recently had to decline, as part of a legacy left to the hospital, 216 bottles of very old wine and brandy, having no use therefor.

The Belgian Patriotic League for the Suppression of Alcoholism has caused to be written, for representation on the stage, a drama entitled "Martin the Shoemaker; or, The Effects of Drunkenness."

Madame Loyson, wife of Pere Hyacinthe, now on a visit to the United States, puts as the first step toward the evangelization of France the prohibition of intoxicating drinks, and says that "in France the wine-cup is the god of the masses."

CAPTAIN BASSETT, who has just completed his sixty-one years of service in the United States Senate, keeps his snuff in a box that was given him by Daniel Webster. Among the distinguished men who have taken a pinch from the Captain's historic box are nearly all of the great men who have served in the Senate from the days of Jackson to the present time.

In accordance with the new emigration laws of the United States, all of the emigrants booked for passage now take an oath before the magistrate that they are going to join relatives in America.

Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food. The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Avoid all baking powders sold with a gift or prize, or at a lower price than the Royal, as they invariably contain alum, lime or sulphuric acid, and render the food unwholesome.

Certain protection from alum baking powders can be had by declining to accept any substitute for the Royal, which is absolutely pure.

FARM NOTES.

You can never grade up the cattle unless you use better animals for breeding.

The time has gone for keeping a steer until he is four years old before sending to market.

Stock that is continually tempted by weak fences should not be blamed for becoming "breachy."

A box six inches high and two feet square kept filled with clean, dry dirt makes a good dust bath.

Don't buy a cow with high head and eyes starting from sockets. She is off in disposition, and you will be a loser.

If ducks can have a free range during the day and comfortable quarters at night they can readily be kept healthy.

Milking should be done with the greatest regularity. An hour's time out of the way is harmful to the cow every time.

Next to the Jersey Red, the Poland China breed is considered to rank highest in regard to hardiness and ability to resist disease.

The calf is not so stupid as he looks. When his mother fails to answer his demands he gives her a "milk punch," and the old lady comes down.

Light hogs prepared for early market are often far more profit than if kept until later when prices are low because of the rush of fresh pork.

The wheels of the mowing machines are made use of for constructing low-down wagons with wide rimmed wheels, that prove to be just the thing.

Provide plenty of bedding for the sheep during the winter so as to keep the wool out of the dirt, and at the same time it will aid, to keep the sheep dry.

A well-known Australian wool grower raises 200 acres of rape for his sheep, and he speaks in the highest terms of its value. He has fattened twenty sheep per acre on his rape field.

If you have barb wire fence around your pasture it may pay to tie scraps of tin or some other substance to the wires to prevent the animals from running against it without seeing it.

Scaly legs are eyesores. With such simple remedies as applying vaseline or lard, to which a few drops of carbolic acid has been added, there is no excuse for their presence in a well kept flock of poultry.

The chaff from wheat is one of the best materials for use on the floor of the poultry house. Keep the chaff dry and under cover. It not only permits of easy cleaning of the house, but acts as an absorbent and also serves as litter in which the hens may scratch for food.

A large crop of apples may be grown when a hive of bees is stationed in the orchard. The pollen is rubbed from their bodies against the pistils of thousands of flowers, which thus become fertilized. Many of the strange feats of hybridizing varieties are due the agency of bees.

Needed Further Instructions.

Prison Warden—"It's just been found out that you did'nt commit that crime you've been in for all these years, and so the governor has pardoned you."

Innocent Man—"Um—I'm pardoned, am I?"

Prison Warden—"Y-e-s, but don't go yet. I'll have telegraph for further instructions."

Innocent Man—"What about?"

Prison Warden—"Seems to me that considerin' that you hadn't any business here, you ought to pay the state for your board."

MENSTRUATION

with a woman of vigorous health passes off in due time without pain or discomfort; but when she approaches this crisis MONTHLY with a frail constitution and feeble health she endangers both her physical and mental powers.

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If taken a few days before the monthly sickness sets in and continued until nature performs her functions, has no equal as a SPECIFIC for Painful, Profuse, Scanty, Suppressed and Irregular

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Sure to See Him.

Mrs. Bilkins—"Oh, Good's! Here's a letter from Cousin George."

Mr. Bilkins—"Huh! Who cares for him?"

Mrs. Bilkins—"Eh? Why, he lives in Chicago, and his house is close to the Fair grounds, and it's the very place for us to go next summer. I wrote to him, telling him we were all just dying to see him and his lovely family. I wonder what he says. Read it; I'm too nervous."

Mr. Bilkins (reading)—"'My Dear Cousin: You will soon have a chance to see us all once more. I have rented my house, and we shall make you a good long visit next summer.'"—New York Weekly.

LUNCHEON SWEET POTATOES.—Parboil, peel and slice. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, dip in beaten egg and fry in hot butter. Take up, and sift over pounded crackers.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

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very little desire to enjoy the pleasures of life, and is entirely unfitted for the cares of housekeeping or any ordinary duties, if afflicted with

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SIXTY YEARS

there has been no instance reported where such cases have not been permanently and

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Purchasers of these Pills should be careful to procure the genuine article. There are several counterfeits on the market, well calculated to deceive. The genuine Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are manufactured only by

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